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*A Reform Political and Family News-
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VOL. 16.

"THE GREATEST (

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 dous in Towns and Villages and offers great
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 March 9th, 1875. 521A.

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 nion of Canada." This work is truly
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 lished in Parts, on a plan which insures
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 sional duties. The works being manu-
 factured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the
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I am now making a very superior arti-
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Widder Greene's Last Words

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Greene
 "I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene;
 It ain't no place for me to stay,
 In such a world as't is to-day.
 Such works and ways is too much for me,
 Nobody can't let nobody be.
 The girls is founced from top to toe,
 And that's the hull o' what they know.
 The men is mad on bonds an' stocks,
 Swearin' an' shootin' an' pickin' locks,
 I'm real afraid I'll be hanged myself,
 Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
 There ain't a cretur but knows to-day,
 I never was lunatic any way.
 But since crazy folks all go free,
 I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang on me!
 There's another thing that's pesky hard—
 I can't stop a neighbor's yard.
 To say, 'How be you?' or borry a pin,
 But what the paper'll have it in:
 'We're pleased to say the Widder Greene
 Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene,
 Or, 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Greene's gone
 Down to Barkhamstead to see her son.
 Greet Jerusalem! can't I stir
 Without a raisin' some feller's fur?
 There ain't no privacy, so to say,
 No more than if this was Judgment Day.
 And as for meetin'—I want to swear
 Every time I put my head in there:
 Why, even 'Old Hundred's spiled and done
 Like everything else under the sun;
 It used to be so solemn and slow,
 'Praise to the Lord from men below;
 Now it goes like a gallop'n' steer,
 High diddle diddle! there and here.
 No respect to the Lord above
 No more'n ef He was hand and glove
 With all the creturs he ever made,
 And all the jies that ever was played.
 Preachin' into a neighbor's yard—
 But I tell you what! I'd like it some
 If good old Pars'n Nathan Strong
 Out o' his grave would come along,
 An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire—
 Judgement an' justice is my desire,
 Tain't all love an' sickish sweet
 That makes this world o' t'other complete.
 But law! I'm old! I'd better be dead
 When the world's a turnin' over my head;
 Spirits talkin like farnal fools,
 Bibles kicked out of destrict schools,
 Crazy creturs a-murderin' round—
 Honest folks better be under the ground.
 So fare-yew-well! this airthly scene
 No more'll be pestered by Widder Greene."

THE MARCHIONESS OF MURI

Poisoning as a Fine Art

CHAPTER III.

The marchioness remained in Eng-
 three years, and, as the excitement
 duced by her flight had subsided,
 her poisonings ceased to be talked of
 thought she might venture upon the
 tinent. She secretly crossed the cha-
 therefore, to Flanders, and, proce-
 to Liege, entered a convent, where
 believed she would be entirely safe.
 French authorities had not lost
 of her, however; they had watched
 movements at a distance; and she
 not been in Liege a week before
 were aware of it. A convent was
 sanctuary, no one taking refuge
 could be arrested. But arrange-
 were made with the municipality
 of city by which she could be appre-
 there. The affair was specially intru-
 to one Desgrais, a very shrewd, in-
 gent, and handsome agent of police,
 quitted Paris with several other mi-
 of the law. His object was to get
 marchioness beyond the conventual
 its, and he spent weeks in forming
 to this end. They all failed. At last
 resolved to disguise himself as a p-
 and so procure access to the cloister
 the intent to gain an interview with
 criminal recluse. He succeeded.
 sible of her amorous disposition an-
 tise womanliness, he told her that
 was a Frenchman, a Parisian, in

J. B. Allison,
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Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

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property, in and near the village of
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him during the past twenty-five years, and begs
to announce that he has

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Bus to and from the cars. 39-yf.

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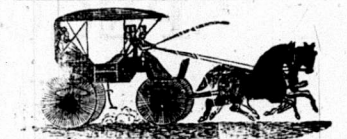
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Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

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1877 SEASON 1877.

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Returning to Picton, leaving Napanee at 8
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ing in Picton at about 9:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious
route to all points East, and affords passengers
three hours' time in the flourishing town of Nap-
anee for business or pleasure, before embarking
on the Montreal Day Express Train going East.

An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire!
Judgement an' justice is my desire,
Tain't all love an' sickish sweet
That makes this world o' t'other complete.
But law! I'm old, I'm better be dead
When the world's a turnin' over my head;
Spirits talkin' like tarnal fools,
Bibles kicked out of destrict schools,
Crazy creturs a-murderin' round—
Honest folks better be under the ground.
So fare ye-weel, ye a' the a' the a' the
No more'll be pestered by Widder Greene,"

THE MARCHIONESS OF MURD.

Poisoning, as a Fine Art.

CHAPTER III.

The marchioness remained in Eng-
three years, and, as the excitement
duced by her flight had subsided,
her poisonings ceased to be talked of,
thought she might venture upon the Con-
tinent. She secretly crossed the chan-
nel, therefore, to Flanders, and, proceed-
to Liege, entered a convent, where
believed she would be entirely safe.
French authorities had not lost sight
of her, however; they had watched
movements at a distance; and she
not been in Liege a week before they
were aware of it. A convent was
sanctuary; no one taking refuge there
could be arrested. But arrangements
were made with the municipality of
city by which she could be apprehen-
there. The affair was specially intru-
st to one Desgrais, a very shrewd, int-
gent, and handsome agent of police,
quitted Paris with several other min-
of the law. His object was to get
marchioness beyond the conventual
its, and he spent weeks in forming a
to this end. They all failed. At last
resolved to disguise himself as a pri-
and so procure access to the cloister
the intent to gain an interview with
criminal recluse. He succeeded. In-
sible of her amorous disposition and
tense womanliness, he told her that
was a Frenchman, a Parisian, in fact
that he had seen her a number of times
at home without knowing who she was.
He had heard much of her beauty
and misfortunes, and had become in-
terested in them, and, accident-
learning that she was in Liege when
happened to be passing through
town, he had been unable to resist
temptation to make an effort to ex-
press in person his admiration for and
sympathy with her. Now that he had recog-
ized her as the handsome stranger
Paris, he confessed his love for her
had found that his instincts and his
were united; would she not bid
hope? He so earnestly eloquently
pleaded his suit, that if she had had any
pre-
sicion from the first, it was entirely
moyed. He flattered her delight
and so cunningly appealed to
emotional nature that she acceded at
to a rendezvous beyond the walls, where
liberty would be love, and nature.
She kept her appointment faithfully,
advanced toward him eagerly. Stre-
ing out his arms to her, he called
"darling" and, encircling her in his
brace, slipped manacles upon her wr-
forced her into a close carriage and
for the occasion, and, in company
two other policemen, drove her away,
mingled astonishment, dismay and in-
nation.

Among her papers was found a gen-
declaration in autograph (many would
seem determined to preserve the evi-
dence of their own sins, and the more in-
table it is the firmer their determina-
appears), in which she admitted that
innocence ended when she was six
years old; that she had burned a hot
that she had poisoned her father,
brother, her maid, one of her child-
and herself; that she had, in short, at-
tended herself in crime. Her declaration
regarded as a confession, though she
strenuously maintained that it was mere
literary exercise, part of a romance
had once thought of writing in au-
tographic form. It was useful, neverthe-
less as testimony which, with the circum-
stances already mentioned, was over-
whelming.

After she had been taken to Paris,
her arrest had become generally known
the curiosity, interest, and excitement

Street, Napanee, Ontario.
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Co. Crown Attorney.

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE under New Act
of 1875.
Office in H. M. DeRoche's Law Office.

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Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877. 45

Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

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also some very valuable city property in
Belleville, and both village and farming
property, in and near the village of
Brighton.

Apply to
J. B. BENSON.
Napanee.
March 12th, 1877. 47-48

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!! RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlin's,
also New Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c.,
kept constantly on hand.
S. McLAUGHLIN
Dundas St.

Benoni Briggs

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his
numerous friends and the public generally
for the liberal patronage they have extended to
him during the past twenty-five years, and begs
to announce that he has

AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS
in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop, opposite
the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the
"Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell,
formerly in the employ of Messrs. McRae &
Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of
custom work of the very best material and work-
manship, and solicits a continuance of public
patronage.
Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal
terms. S-41. BENONI BRIGGS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the
great dread of the human family, in all civilized
countries.
I feel confident that I am in possession of the
only sure, infallible remedy—now known to the
profession—for the positive and speedy cure of
that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomi-
tants, viz: CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NER-
VOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c. Twenty-eight years
experience, as a busy practitioner, in the best
Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New
World, has taught me the value of this Medicine
in the cure of all Thoracic and Lung Complaints.
Those suffering with consumption or any of the
above mentioned, by addressing me, giving
symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this
great boon, without charge, and shall have the
great benefit of my experience in thousands of cases
benefited. Full directions for preparation,
successful treatment, and all necessary advice and in-
structions for successful treatment at your own
home, will be received, by post, by return mail,
free of charge, by addressing
DR. JOHN S. BURNETT,
167 Jefferson Street,
No. 6. Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN S. BURNETT,
167 Jefferson Street,
No. 6. Louisville, Ky.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT

Ottawa, 15th June 1877.
Authorized Discount on American Invoices
until further notice 5 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

MARBLE! MARBLE!

**Monuments,
Headstones, etc.,**
Carved in newest style in American and Foreign
Marble and carefully put up in any part
of the country at reasonable rates.
ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE
WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.
Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas St.,
nearly opposite Beeman's corner.
10-6m. V. KOUBER.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE.)
NAPANEE, ONT.
We keep nothing but First-Class
Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE
PRICES.

J. W. A. REID

VET. SURGEON
NAPANEE, ONT.
GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College:
May be consulted on all diseases of Domest-
ic Animals, personally at Campbell House
or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE.
OFFICE—Bridge Street.



1877 SEASON 1877.

PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,

will commence the season, to Napanee, DAILY
(Sundays excepted) as follows:
To leave Picton at 9 a.m., calling at intermediate
ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.
To leave Napanee at 3 p.m., calling at intermediate
ports, arriving at Picton at about 5:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious
route both points East, and affords passengers
three hours time in the flourishing town of Nap-
anee for business or pleasure, before embarking
on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.
When returning, connects with the Merchants'
Express Train from Montreal, thereby making
the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-
ton. Goods and Merchandise (of other freight,) will
be promptly looked after, carefully handled and
attended to.

P. E. McQUAID, Wharfinger, Picton,
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee,
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

SEND \$3 CASH,
And \$2 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or
\$20 (all cash), as it will buy a
\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.

PREMIUM CITY BOND,
which gives you at once a chance to draw one of
the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to
\$4,350,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to
be distributed upon a plan originated by the
Rothchilds and adopted by the City of Paris and
other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the
City Hall, on the
15th Day of July, 1877,
under the direction of the Mayor and other City
Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank
Presidents.

25 premiums of \$20,000	\$500,000
100 " " 1,000	100,000
1,000 " " 500	500,000
10,000 " " 100	1,000,000
100,000 " " 20	2,000,000
1,000,000 " " 1	1,000,000
114,072 premiums amounting to	\$4,350,000

No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds
receive 22, being principal with accrued inter-
est in any event, the above premiums being in
addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the
\$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the
smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.
As an investment for large or small amounts of
money, it pays better and offers greater security
than a Savings Bank.

Drawn Bonds and premiums can be cashed
through any Bank in this country.
A certainty, as all of these Bonds bear five per
cent interest, until paid back.

Absolute security because all the private tax-
able property of its 200,000 inhabitants assessed
at \$12,000,000, is pledged and liable for the
payment of these BONDS, with INTEREST and
PREMIUMS.

Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$20 (all cash) in
registered letter, post office money order or draft,
and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premi-
um. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered
letter. Address all orders to

E. B. NEWBURN,
Post Office Box 2886, New York City.
When you write, please state that you saw this
advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS.

54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME:
Samples and Watch free to all
Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.
D.S.F. 230 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

town, he had been unable to resist a
temptation to make an effort to ex-
press in person his admiration for and sym-
thy with her. Now that he had recog-
nized her as the handsome stranger
Paris, he confessed his love for her;
had found that his instincts and his f-
were united; would she not bid h-
hope? He so earnestly eloquently pled
his suit that, if she had had any su-
picion from the first, it was entirely
moved. He flattered her delightful
and so cunningly appealed to her
emotional nature that she acceded at l-
to a rendezvous beyond the walls, wh-
liberty would be love, and nature la-
She kept her appointment faithfully. S-
advanced toward him eagerly. Stret-
ching out his arms to her, he called h-
"darling" and, encircling her in his e-
brace, slipped manacles upon her wris-
forced her into a close carriage order
for the occasion, and, in company w-
two other policemen, drove her away
mingled astonishment, dismay and ind-
nation.

Among her papers was found a gene
declaration in autograph (many w-
seem determined to preserve the evide-
of their own sins, and the more indu-
table it is the firmer their determinati-
appears), in which she admitted that l-
innocence ended when she was sev-
years old; that she had burned a hous-
that she had poisoned her father, l-
brother, her maid, one of her child-
and herself; that she had, in short, ste-
ded herself in crime. Her declaration v-
regarded as a confession, though she c-
stainately maintained that it was merel-
literary exercise, part of a romance s-
had once thought of writing in auto-
graph form. It was used, neverthele-
as testimony which, with the circumst-
ances already mentioned, was overwhel-
ing.

After she had been taken to Paris, a
her arrest had become generally know-
the curiosity, interest, and excitement
attendant upon her flight and the cau-
that had led to it three years before
were revived and intensified. The wh-
capital was burning to see her, to lea-
anything and everything about her. S-
was for weeks and months the absorbi-
topic of gossip and discussion; she w-
the criminal lionne of the town; eve-
bit of rumor and information was sn-
ped up eagerly and passed from mou-
to mouth, growing as it went.

The trial of the marchioness soon to
place. Despite the superabundant e-
dence, she still protested her innocence
until, sentenced to the torture, she u-
bosomed herself at once, avowing so ma-
and such frightful crimes as had nev-
been imagined; some of them too rep-
sive and hideous to be recounted. S-
had a long conference with the procu-
teur-general, the nature of which was r-
divulged, owing, as was believed, to a
direct implication of prominent nob-
and officials. Her husband, who h-
been indifferent to her when he had l-
lied her only disloyal and ordinar-
wicked, was fascinated anew, after
had learned what a monster she rea-
was. Possibly his love returned thro-
his suspicion of her persevering efforts
poison him. May not the heart of m-
be touched and subdued by the w-
om who, he knows, is intent upon his m-
der? Can a certain sense of deserv-
death infatuate him with her who is an-
ious to cause it? Whatever the reas-
the Marquis, after his wife's arrest, m-
ed heaven and earth to prevent her p-
ishment. He was connected with ma-
of the best families of the kingdom, a
he strained his influence to the utm-
in her behalf. But she was pronoun-
guilty by the Superior Criminal Cou-
and sentenced (July 16, 1876) to be dra-
on a hurdle, in her chemise, her feet b-
a rope about her neck, a burning torch
her hand, to the church of Notre-Dan-
where she must beg for pardon before
the people; then to be taken to the Pl-
de Greve, and there to be behead-
after which her body was to be given
the flames, and her ashes scattered
the winds.

Month

Napanee Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NAPANEE ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 20 1877



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibuses to and from all Trains and Bouts.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

PAISLEY HOUSE.
(John St. opposite the Market.)
NAPANEE, ONT.

A First-Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodations.

CHAS. PAISLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
BELLEVILLE

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL,
PROPRIETOR.

MCDONALD HOUSE,
(Late Clark House)
BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.
Buses to and from the cars.

Land for Sale
30,000 ACRES.

This subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the Splendid Improved Farms and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres, also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.
A. PETERS, ODESSA,
DEALER IN
Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese

Widder Greene's Last Words.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Greene, "I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene; It ain't no place for me to stay, In such a world as't is to-day. Such works and ways is too much for me, Nobody can't let nobody be. The girls is founced from top to toe, And that's the hull o' what they know, The men is mad on bonds an' stocks, Swearin' an' shootin' an' pickin' locks, I'm real afraid I'll be hanged myself, If I ain't laid on my final shelf. There ain't a cretur but knows to-day, I never was lunatic any way, But since crazy folks all go free, I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang on me! There's another thing that's pesky hard—I can't go into a neighbor's yard To say, 'How be you?' or borry a pin, But what the paper'll have it in: 'We're pleased to say the Widder Greene Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene, Or, 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Greene's gone Down to Barkhamstead to see her son.' 'Orrer Jerusalem! I can't I stir Without a 'raisin' some feller's fur? There ain't no privacy, so to say, No more than if this was Judgment Day. And as for meetin'—I want to swear Every time I put my head in there: Why, even 'Old Hundred's spiled and done. Like everything else under the sun; It used to be so solemn and slow, 'Praise to the Lord from men below; Now it goes like a gallopin' steer, High diddle diddle I there and here. No respect to the Lord above No more'n ef He was hand and glove With all the creturs he ever made, And all the jigs that ever was played. Preachin' too—but here I'm dumb— But I tell you what! I'd like it some If good old Pars'n Nathan Strong Out o' his grave would come along, An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire— Judgment an' justice is my desire, 'Tain't all love an' sickish sweet That makes this world or t'other complete. But law! I'm old! I'd better be dead When the world's a turnin' over my head; Sperits talkin' like tarnal fools, Bibles kicked out of deestrick schools, Crazy creturs a-murderin' round— Honest folks better be under the ground. So fare-yew-well! this airthly scene No more'll be pestered by Widder Greene."

THE MARCHIONESS OF MURDER.

Poisoning as a Fine Art.

CHAPTER III.

The marchioness remained in England three years, and, as the excitement induced by her flight had subsided, and her poisonings ceased to be talked of, she thought she might venture upon the Continent. She secretly crossed the channel, therefore, to Flanders, and, proceeding to Liege, entered a convent, where she believed she would be entirely safe. The French authorities had not lost sight of her, however; they had watched her movements at a distance; and she had not been in Liege a week before they were aware of it. A convent was a sanctuary, no one taking refuge there could be arrested. But arrangements were made with the municipality of the city by which she could be apprehended there. The affair was specially intrusted to one Desgrais, a very shrewd, intelligent, and handsome agent of police, who quitted Paris with several other minions of the law. His object was to get the marchioness beyond the conventual lim-

She received her sentence unmoved, with apparent unconcern. From the day of her seizure she had shown perfect courage, and had resumed her devotion. Still, she shrank, woman-like, from the ghastly display which her execution compelled. Albeit she believed that her sentence would not be carried out, she tried several times to commit suicide in prison, and never surrendered hope until she was mounting the scaffold. Even then the bitter disappointment did not reveal itself. She smiled as she ascended, unaided, and said, "Now this seems to be really in earnest."

It was about six o'clock, of a delightful evening, that the marchioness was taken to the block. She was perfectly calm, self-possessed, even cheerful. Reduced to a single garment, she had no scope for making a last effective toilet—dear to every French woman's heart—no opportunity to die with her hair becomingly dressed, in an admirably-fitting gown, exhaling the aroma of the latest fashion. And yet, in spite of these new, negative terrors of death, she was unblanched, and looked lovely. Though about forty she had not lost her beauty, and the occasion could not fail to render her interesting. Her face, always sweet and innocent in expression, seemed sweeter and more innocent than ever. Her rich hair, fine as floss, fell in ripples of flashing light over her smooth white shoulders, and her eyes shone with a strange and winning lustre. Her bare feet, exquisitely shaped, and the admirable proportions of her diminutive figure, were clearly visible as she was drawn along. She was compared to Correggio's "Reading Magdalen," and thousands of eyes were riveted upon her. "She looks like a beautiful child," said one; "She is an angel!" said another; "She cannot be guilty with that lovely face," cried a third; and so she ran the gantlet of admiration and criticism until the axe closed the harrowing spectacle. Having recognized, on the way, certain ladies of distinction, who were unseemly in their desire to get a glimpse at her, she rebuked them with the words, "This is truly a charming sight to see!" and her ripe lips curled in supreme scorn.

All Paris, rich and poor, the cultured and the ignorant, the great and the vulgar, were gathered along the quays of the Seine to witness the dismal show. Artists were there, Le Brun among the rest, to sketch her features, to judge of the human physiognomy before the vision of death. They were all disappointed. They beheld nothing but a very small, graceful, handsome woman, half-nude, serene, stoical, exposed to a vast, curious crowd, to which she seemed infinitely superior. Madame Sevigne, who has described the scene, was on the Notre-Dame bridge. She says she had never seen such a throng of people of all kinds and conditions; she had never known Paris to be so interested and so affected. Hun-

compounders and venders of the dead drug were almost exclusively Italian; the descendants or followers of those who had come into the country with the precious Jezebel, Catharine de Medic whom the French have pronounced the pioneer of poisoning.

The subtle, undetectable venom which Sainte-Croix and his mistress employ with such terrible effect was the *agu Tofana* whose chief ingredient, arsenic is very easily discovered by the most modern chemistry. It must have been grim satisfaction to Marguerite de Brinvilliers—if she had any knowledge of the world after her decapitation—to be aware of the diabolical seed she had sown, and of the diabolical harvest her imitators had gathered.

THE END.

"The Irish in Canada."

Mayor Waller of Ottawa, a distinguished Irish Catholic, a few evenings since delivered a lecture on the above subject. It is replete alike with eloquence and common sense. These are Mayor Waller's concluding words of advice to his fellow Catholics:—

"Let us form a knowledge of the aims and objects of political parties, ally ourselves intelligently on the one side or the other, and there firmly remain until we can justify ourselves on broad principle for a change. Let us help ourselves in every way, not merely in the country but for the country. Let our young men, as it is their right and privilege, and they owe it to this their native country, become members of our volunteer corps and to enjoy the several advantages that arise from such an act. Let them, instead of wasting valuable time in bowling alleys or billiard rooms, seek more frequently library associations, and the public journals of the day, and works of history, literature and science. Let them join our Reform or Conservative Clubs according to their convictions, and take an interest in their concerns. Let them become members of the Boards of Trade in their respective localities, and bear there to debate matters of interest to the country, and in this way not only educate themselves politically but familiarize themselves to speak on public questions, and in doing this they break down the barrier of exclusiveness, exhibit their natural abilities, and thus certainly pay the way to their preferment to higher stations in life. Here in Canada we have the finest, the freest country in the world. Here we are invested with a measure of freedom and liberty beyond which I would not be in the interest of the State or the subject to be endowed. Her peace reigns supreme, and prosperity smiles on the labors of the sober and industrious. Our climate is healthful and invigorating, our resources almost inexhaustible requiring only development to make us a great and powerful

CHAS. PAISLEY,
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QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE.

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

35. A. P. FARRELL,
PROPRIETOR.

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Buss to and from the cars. 39-y1.

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Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

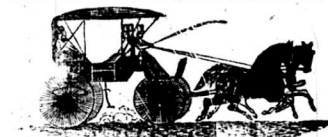
Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.

I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box; which I will sell at 12c. All orders entrusted to me will receive prompt attention



POTTER BROS.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE,)

NAPANEE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE PRICES

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Leave Picton at 10 a.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 6:30. Return to Picton at 10 a.m., leaving Napanee at 3 o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points West, and affords passengers three hours' time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure, before embarking on the Picton & Napanee Express Train going East.

When returning, connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton.

But law I'm old I'd better be dead
When the world's turning over my head;
Spirits talk like tawny fools,
Bibles kicked out of destrict schools,
Crazy creturs a-murderin' round—
Honest folks better be under the ground.
So fare ye well! This airily scene
No more'll be pestered by Widder Greene."

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Among her papers was found a general declaration in autograph (many women seem determined to preserve the evidence of their own sins, and the more indubitable it is the firmer their determination appears), in which she admitted that her innocence ended when she was seven years old; that she had burned a house; that she had poisoned her father, her brother, her maid, one of her children, and herself; that she had, in short, steeped herself in crime. Her declaration was regarded as a confession, though she obstinately maintained that it was merely a literary exercise, part of a romance she had once thought of writing in autograph form. It was used, nevertheless, as testimony which, with the circumstances already mentioned, was overwhelming.

After she had been taken to Paris, and her arrest had become generally known, the curiosity, interest, and excitement, attendant upon her flight and the causes that had led to it three years before, were revived and intensified. The whole

eyes shone with a strange and winning lustre. Her bare feet, exquisitely shaped, and the admirable proportions of her diminutive figure, were clearly visible as she was drawn along. She was compared to Correggio's "Reading Magdalen," and thousands of eyes were riveted upon her. "She looks like a beautiful child," said one; "She is an angel!" said another; "She cannot be guilty with that lovely face," cried a third; and so she ran the gantlet of admiration and criticism until the axe closed the harrowing spectacle. Having recognized, on the way, certain ladies of distinction, who were unseemly in their desire to get a glimpse at her, she rebuked them with the words, "This is truly a charming sight to see!" and her ripe lips curled in supreme scorn.

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The marchioness, as the hurdle neared the cathedral—the executioner on one side of her, and her confessor on the other—began the latter to place himself before her, that she might not see that rascal Desgrais (he stood at a little distance in front of her), who had so basely entrapped her. She was a Gaul to her inmost fibre. She could deliberately murder her brothers, her father, her own child; she could poison poor patients in the hospital while they blessed her for her charity; but she would not and could not pardon the man who had betrayed her in the name of love. Not the betrayal, but the means of its accomplishment rendered the offense unyenial. "That wretch," she had often said, "I shall never forgive in this world or the next; and I am sure that God will not forgive him either." The Parisians also felt incensed against the agent of the police. For a long while after the execution he kept himself concealed, if he had stirred out alone, there is little doubt that he would have been killed by some of the populace, infuriated against him for his treachery.

Having mounted the scaffold, the charming little demon calmly surveyed the mighty concourse; glanced up and down the turbid river, at the towers of Notre-Dame, and at the sun sinking, like her own life, in crimson fullness, but not so fast. It had thirty minutes to burn; she barely fifteen. And these were ignominiously used by the executioner in exhibiting her, in different positions, to the crowd, under pretence of arranging most conveniently for her last moment. A flush in her cheek told that she felt the indignity; but she merely said, "It takes a long while to cut off so small a head as mine." A minute later she had her head upon the block with a disdainful smile; the axe fell; an involuntary groan burst from the multitude, and when the head was picked up, the disdainful smile was still upon the bloody, lifeless face.

Then her body was burned, and the people hugged the spot far beyond the night, long after the last flame had expired, weeping around the ashes until

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Express.

THE GREATEST NUMBER.

(\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance)

DAY, JULY 20 1877

NO. 13.

Gifts.

You say I throw my gifts to the unworthy :
So doth the Lord of Love who rules on high ;
So doth the liberal sun to all things earthly,
To hill or plain, to palace or to sty.
Who sells his gifts for gratitude expected
Is but a bargaining huckster at the best ;
The Sun asks nothing for his rays reflected ;
I ask for nothing—prithies let me rest !

Lanigan's Ball.

In the town of Pa Sueur ther lived one Johnny Lanigan. Strictly speaking his name was neither Johanie nor yet Lanigan, but as it is not necessary that he should suffer in his feelings as well as in his stomach, he shall be here described under the name of the famous dweller in the town of Athlone whose unholo fondness for worldly amusements has been warningly set forth in one of Dr. Watts' divine and moral songs.

This pseudo Lanigan was a young man of twenty-two years of age, with an unlimited belief in his own comic powers and a tender attachment for a local young lady. He was accustomed to call upon her at least four evenings in the week, and to entertain her with his brilliant conversation from seven till eleven o'clock. The young lady was timid and gentle. She disliked scenes of violence and humour, but she could not bear to treat an alleged fellow being with unkindness. Besides Mr. Lanigan was the son of a leading citizen, and possessed the one redeeming virtue of caramels—a supply of which he always carried in one of his pockets. It is believed that at heart he was not a bad young man. At any rate, he had never committed any crime of which the law could take cognizance, and was free from the ordinary vice of other young men. The one loathsome vice of habitual humour may, however, have left no room for the acquirement and exercise of such minor vices as drunkenness and larceny, and hence it seems hardly fair to praise him because he never made a call while in a state of intoxication nor stole the portable property of his acquaintances. All the inhabitants of La Suenr with a distinction of age or sex, agree that he was a confirmed humourist of the most exasperating type. When spending the evening with the object of his adoration, he would constantly ask, "when is a jar not a door ?" and insist that the young lady should give it up and let him furnish the answer. He also had a habit of remarking, in an apparently careless way, that it was "a good day for the race ;" and when the young lady, out of her vast charity, would ask "what race?" he would triumphantly answer, "the human race ! ha ! ha !" Four consecutive hours of this sort of thing, repeated four times a week, began to tell upon the unhappy young woman's constitution with terrible effect, and at her entreaty several of her friends made a point of rallying to her support when they knew that she was undergoing Mr. Lanigan's jokes, and undertook to save her from solitary misery by sitting with her until eleven o'clock. This well-meant assistance nevertheless failed to be of any real service. Encouraged by a larger audience than usual, Mr. Lanigan opened fresh stores of humour, and culminated his criminal career by displays of amateur ventriloquism. When he asked the imaginary old man concealed in the chimney what he was doing up there, or held idiotic conversations with pretended Peters concealed under the sofa, or quarrelled with a hypothetical Irishman in the closet, he cast a gloom over the entire community. What was at first only a fiendish outrage upon an unprotected girl became an attack upon the peace and sanity of the village of La Suenr, and at last the young lady felt that the time for endurance was past, and that duty to herself and her friends required her to suppress Mr. Lanigan at any cost.

received her sentence unmoved, apparent unconcern. From the day of seizure she had shown perfect courage and had resumed her devotion. Still, frank, woman-like, from the ghastly way which her execution compelled, it she believed that her sentence did not be carried out, she tried severance to commit suicide in prison, and surrendered hope until she was hanging from the scaffold. Even then the disappointment did not reveal. She smiled as she ascended, unflinching, and said, "Now this seems to be in earnest."

was about six o'clock, of a delightful ing, that the marchioness was taken a block. She was perfectly calm, possessed, even cheerful. Reduced single garment, she had no scope for a last effective toilet—dear to a French woman's heart—no opportunity to die with her hair becomingly dressed, in an admirably-fitting gown, ling the aroma of the latest fashion. yet, in spite of these new, negative rays of death, she was unblanched, and so lovely. Though about forty she not lost her beauty, and the occasion not fail to render her interesting. face, always sweet and innocent in expression, seemed sweeter and more serene than ever. Her rich hair, fine as silk, fell in ripples of flashing light her smooth white shoulders, and her shone with a strange and winning gleam. Her bare feet, exquisitely shaped, her admirable proportions of her nutive figure, were clearly visible as was drawn along. She was compared to Correggio's "Reading Magdalen," thousands of eyes were riveted upon "She looks like a beautiful child," one ; "She is an angel !" said another ; "She cannot be guilty with that face," cried a third ; and so she he gantlet of admiration and criticism until the axe closed the harrowing tale. Having recognized, on the certain ladies of distinction, who unseemly in their desire to get a peep at her, she rebuked them with words, "This is truly a charming sight to see !" and her ripe lips curled in a scorn.

Paris, rich and poor, the cultured the ignorant, the great and the vulgar were gathered along the quays of the Seine to witness the dismal show. Artists there, Le Brun among the rest, to behold her features, to judge of the physiognomy before the vision of her. They were all disappointed. beheld nothing but a very small, full, handsome woman, half-nude, pale, stoical, exposed to a vast, curirowd, to which she seemed infinitely inferior. Madame Sevigne, who has deided the scene, was on the Notre-Dame de la Clap. She says she had never seen a throng of people of all kinds and nations ; she had never known Paris so interested and so affected. Hungrarians who had declared no punishment

compounders and venders of the deadly drug were almost exclusively Italians, the descendants or followers of those who had come into the country with that precious Jezebel, Catharine de Medici, whom the French have pronounced the pioneer of poisoning.

The subtle, undetectable venom which Sainte-Croix and his mistress employed with such terrible effect was the aqua Tofana whose chief ingredient, arsenic, is very easily discovered by the more modern chemistry. It must have been a grim satisfaction to Marguerite de Brinvilliers—if she had any knowledge of this world after her decapitation—to be aware of the diabolical seed she had sown, and of the diabolical harvest her imitators had gathered.

THE END.

"The Irish in Canada."

Mayor Waller of Ottawa, a distinguished Irish Catholic, a few evenings since delivered a lecture on the above subject. It is replete alike with eloquence and common sense. These are Mayor Waller's concluding words of advice to his fellow Catholics :—

"Let us form a knowledge of the aims and objects of political parties, ally ourselves intelligently on the one side or the other, and there firmly remain, until we can justify ourselves on broad principles for a change. Let us help ourselves in every way, not merely in the country but for the country. Let our young men—as it is their right and privilege, and as they owe it to their native country—become members of our volunteer corps, and to enjoy the several advantages to arise from such an act. Let them, instead of wasting valuable time in bowling alleys or billiard rooms, seek more frequently library associations, and the public journals of the day, and works on history, literature and science. Let them join our Reform or Conservative Clubs, according to their convictions, and take an interest in their concerns. Let them become members of the Boards of Trade in their respective localities, and learn there to debate matters of interest to the country, and in this way not only educate themselves politically but familiarize themselves to speak on public questions, and in doing this they break down the barrier of exclusiveness, exhibit their natural abilities, and thus certainly pave the way to their preferment to higher stations in life. Here in Canada we have the finest, the freest country in the world. Here we are invested with a measure of freedom and liberty beyond which it would not be in the interest of the State or the subject to be endowed. Here peace reigns supreme, and prosperity smiles on the labors of the sober and industrious. Our climate is healthful and invigorating, our resources almost inexhaustible requiring only development to make us a great and powerful nation. Let us all, as the people of a

"Sunday" Vs. "Sabbath."

The Rev. Mr. Haweis, of St. James chapel, Marylebone, a well known Metropolitan minister, actively identified with various philanthropical societies in London, and a prominent supporter of the Charity Organization Society, writing to the *Echo* on the Sunday opening of museums, etc., thinks the "Sunday" v. "Sabbath" question may fairly be started as follows :—

"While Christians have never been able to convert the Jews, the Jews have converted most Christians to the Sabbatical observation of the Lord's Day—but, in fact, the rules of the Sabbath have never been authoritatively transferred to the Lord's Day—not by Christ, who declared that even the rigid Sabbath was made for man and therefore should not be used to hinder or mar his development; not by the Apostles, who told people that they might do as they pleased (Romans xiv. 5, 6.) forbade a superstitious observance (Galatians iv. 10, 11), and declared the Sabbath abolished (Colossians ii. 16); not by the Bishops and Fathers of the Church, who, like St. Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem in the fourth century, forbade the observance of the Sabbath Day, or St. Jerome, who, in describing the Lord's Day, expressly mentions that Christians were free to work after church hours if they pleased; not by the Church Councils, more than one of which contains strictures on the Sabbatical rule; not by Luther in Germany, upon whom the 'Sabbath' rule seemed to act like a red flag, and who ordered his disciples to work, to ride, to feast—to do anything on Sunday rather than set the Lord's Day on a Jewish foundation; not by Calvin, who played bowls on Sunday; not even by old Simon, who said, although he was strict himself, he did not wish to impose his rules on other people; and lastly, not by anyone who reads his Bible with common intelligence. The first Christians, still under Jewish influence, kept both seventh and first day, but never enfolded the Sabbath with Sunday. That was left for some of the Reformers, who—when so many Roman Catholic feasts and festivals were swept away—sought to put up the Sunday as a day of rest with the Fourth Commandment; and, later on the Puritans rivetted the sophism which has proved a burden too heavy for us or our fathers to bear. Let us state it fairly, then—Sunday is the Christian's Day of free worship, rest, refreshment, and recreation; it is an institution analogous to, but not identical with the Sabbath; and it is of Scriptural indication and of Apostolical precedent. Let us then have done, once for all, with the Scriptural argument, together with all this confusion about what may not be done on Sunday, and let us make up our minds that—as long as we conform to certain positive duties, such as rest and refreshment for body, mind, and spirit, not neglecting the assembling of ourselves together for worship, nor those acts of abstinence which the followers of St.

figure, were clearly visible as she was drawn along. She was compared to Correggio's "Reading Magdalen," and thousands of eyes were riveted upon "She looks like a beautiful child," said an angel," said another. "She cannot be guilty with that face," cried a third; and so she was a gauntlet of admiration and criticism until the axe closed the harrowing tale. Having recognized, on the certain ladies of distinction, who inhumanly in their desire to get a seat at her, she rebuked them with words, "This is truly a charming scene to see!" and her ripe lips curled in a scorn.

Paris, rich and poor, the cultured and the ignorant, the great and the vulgar, gathered along the quays of the Seine to witness the dismal show. Artists here, Le Brun among the rest, to her features, to judge of the physiognomy before the vision of the guillotine. They were all disappointed. They beheld nothing but a very small, plump, handsome woman, half-nude, exposed to a vast, curious crowd, to which she seemed infinitely small. Madame Sevigne, who has described the scene, was on the Notre-Dame. She says she had never seen a more throng of people of all kinds and ages; she had never known Paris so interested and so affected. Hitherto she had declared no punishment enough for her, were so moved by her looks and deportment, her courage and resignation, that they pitied and loved her; were ready to risk their lives in an attempt to rescue her from the hands of the law. Popular feeling, so shifting and incalculable, had changed. They who would have torn her to pieces a month before, were to fall down and kiss her feet, to praise her as a martyr! Profligate courtiers gazed at her; women of the high

gentry, as the hurdle neared the guillotine—the executioner on one hand, and her confessor on the other—began to place themselves behind her, that she might not see that Desgrais (he stood at a little distance in front of her), who had so basely betrayed her. She was a Gaul to her fibre. She could deliberately betray her brothers, her father, her own self; she could poison poor patients in the hospital while they blessed her for her charity; but she would not and could not betray the man who had betrayed the name of Loye. Not the betrayal of the means of its accomplishment, but the offense unyenial. "That," she had often said, "I shall forgive in this world or the next; but I am sure that God will not forgive her!" The Parisians also felt in-against the agent of the police—long while after the execution he himself concealed. If he had stirred up, there is little doubt that he would have been killed by some of the crowd, infuriated against him for his crime. He mounted the scaffold, the little demon calmly surveyed the ghastly concourse; glanced up and heaved a sigh, and then, at the towers of Notre-Dame, and at the sun sinking, like a life in crimson fullness, but not a word. It had thirty minutes to burn; and these were ignominiously used by the executioner in a long, in different positions, to the under pretense of arranging most decently for her last moment. As her cheek told that she felt the heat; but she merely said, "It takes while to get off so small a heat as this." A minute later she laid her head back with a disdainful smile; she fell; an involuntary groan burst from the multitude, and when the head rolled up, the disdainful smile was on the bloody, lifeless face.

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An Eccentric Nobleman

med to act like a red flag, and who ordered his disciples to work, to ride, to feast—to do anything on Sunday rather than set the Lord's Day on a Jewish foundation; not by Calvin, who played bowls on Sunday; not even by old Simeon, who said, although he was strict himself, he did not wish to impose his rules on other people; and lastly, not by anyone who reads his Bible with common intelligence. The first Christians, still under Jewish influence, kept both seventh and first day, but never confounded the Sabbath with Sunday. That was left for some of the Reformers, who—when so many Roman Catholic feasts and festivals were swept away—sought to prop up the Sunday as a day of rest with the Fourth Commandment; and, later on the Puritans rivetted the sophism which has proved a burden too heavy for us or our fathers to bear. Let us state it fairly, then—Sunday is the Christian's Day of free worship, rest, refreshment, and recreation; it is an institution analogous to, but not identical with the Sabbath; and it is of Scriptural indication and of Apostolical precedent. Let us then have done, once for all, with the Scriptural argument, together with all this confusion about what may not be done on Sunday, and let us make up our minds that—as long as we conform to certain positive duties, such as rest and refreshment for body, mind, and spirit, not neglecting the assembling of ourselves together for worship, nor those acts of charity which the followers of St. Paul were specially reminded of on the Lord's Day—no man has a right to judge us in what we choose to do on that day, either in work or play, although we may and ought, out of good feeling, often to waive our rights in order to save the conscience of a weak brother. Generally speaking, all recreation which tends to refresh, invigorate, and relieve—without demoralizing—the mind and body is lawful for Christian people under proper restrictions, and highly conducive to the moral progress of the masses, especially athletic sports, music, lectures, readings, excursions, or visits to museums, art collections, and libraries; and the clergy of all denominations ought to use their authority to define in detail, and their influence to obtain for the masses, such wholesome and exhilarating Sunday recreations."

The Morning Dress

The ideal morning dress for women who do their own work is of calico, not so dark as to be gloomy in its suggestions, not so light as to show every spot that may happen to soil it. It is simply but tastefully made, so that laundering it will not be difficult or tedious, and so that it will not be too nice to wear every day.

"When anybody knocks at our door," said a wealthy farmer, "all the women folk run and hide; they don't want to be seen with their old clothes on." They were sensible women, too, to run and hide. No one who saw them neatly attired in their afternoon dresses could have believed that such "nice" women had been around the house all the morning in old, worn, dirty, spotted, highly trimmed cashmeres and merinos, with unkempt hair, with no collars about their necks, and looking like anything else than ladies, as they prided themselves on being. For kitchen wear nothing is so unsuitable as woollen goods. They absorb and retain odors, and as they cannot easily be cleansed, they are unhealthful for the wearer and untidy. With calico at six and ten cents a yard, there are few women who cannot afford to dress neatly and tastefully, even while they are about their work. The lessons of fitness thus taught are of great value to children, and the comfort of the house in seeing the mistress of the house always respectable, as she should be, is not of small degree. In this as in other things, very much depends on a habit, and a habit once formed in early life is not easily broken. We commend these few suggestions to daughters as earnestly as to their mothers."

a habit of remarking, in an apparently careless way, that it was "a good day for the race," and when the young lady, out of her vast charity, would ask "what race?" he would triumphantly answer, "the human race / ha! ha!" Four consecutive hours of this sort of thing, repeated four times a week, began to tell upon the unhappy young woman's constitution with terrible effect, and at her entreaty several of her friends made a point of rallying to her support when they knew that she was undergoing Mr. Lanigan's jokes, and undertook to save her from solitary misery by sitting with her until eleven o'clock. This well-meant assistance nevertheless failed to be of any real service. Encouraged by a larger audience than usual, Mr. Lanigan opened fresh stores of humour, and culminated his criminal career by displays of amateur ventriloquism. When he asked the imaginary old man concealed in the chimney what he was doing up there, or held idiotic conversations with pretended Peters concealed under the sofa, or quarrelled with a hypothetical Irishman in the closet, he cast a gloom over the entire community. What was at first only a fiendish outrage upon an unprotected girl became an attack upon the peace and sanity of the village of La Sœur, and at last the young lady felt that the time for endurance was past, and that duty to herself and her friends required her to suppress Mr. Lanigan at any cost.

On Wednesday last the young lady in question gave a birthday party. All the young men and young women of La Sœur were invited, and six small boys were kept constantly at work stirring ice-cream in the back-yard for hours previous to the party. When the guests assembled Mr. Lanigan was, of course in the midst of them, for public sentiment had not yet been educated up to the point of making an otherwise unoffending humorist a social outcast. Besides Mr. Lanigan could waltz, and as waltzing was a rare accomplishment among the youth of La Sœur, his absence from the party would have actually grieved two or three young ladies who were so passionately addicted to waltzing that they would doubtless have been willing to waltz even with a member of the Havard eight, provided no young gentleman of waltzing capability could be secured. Of course, the La Sœur humorist was in excellent spirits and overjoyed with fun. He had not been in the house three minutes before the guests were shudderingly aware that he was asking, "Who was the first man mentioned in the Bible?" and waited, with drops of agony bedewing their foreheads, the familiar answer, "Chap. 1." Within the next half hour he held an unusually long conversation with Peter in the cellar, and had caught a pretended fly on the window-pane after fifteen minutes foricious buzzing. By this time the whole company was on the verge of tears, when the ice cream was announced, and the young hostess with her own hands pressed a plate of that soothing compound upon the hilarious humorist.

That plate of ice cream contained morphine, and the drug was swallowed without suspicion by the doomed Lanigan. Fifteen minutes later, or at precisely 15, he was seated in an arm-chair profoundly asleep. The guests recovered their spirits. The hum of conversation was renewed. The dance went on. It seemed as if some awful weight had suddenly been lifted from this company. Had La Sœur been situated in the United States instead of in Canada, it might have been supposed that the Fourth of July had been solemnly abolished by act of Congress in that Dr. Mary Walker, Surgeon, and Dr. Talman had simultaneously emigrated to Central Africa.

All would have been well had not an ill-judged attempt to awaken Mr. Lanigan been made about midnight. The attempt was a failure. No amount of knocking or yelling could startle the sleeper in his slumbers. A wild hope that he was actually dead, flushed the cheeks and brought a smile to the lips of more than one of those present, but this hope was dashed by a leading physician, who remarked that a stomach-pump "would fetch him," and therefore went home to

iscal Desgrais (he stood at a little distance in front of her), who had so basely trapped her. She was a Gaul to her most fibre. She could deliberately murder her brothers, her father, her own child; she could poison poor patients in the hospital while they blessed her for her charity; but she would not and could not pardon the man who had betrayed her in the name of love. Not the betrayal, but the means of its accomplishment rendered the offense unvenial. "That retch," she had often said, "I shall ever forgive in this world or the next; in I am sure that God will not forgive me either." The Parisians also felt unused against the agent of the police, or a long while after the execution he put himself concealed. If he had stirred it alone, there is little doubt that he could have been killed by some of the populace, infuriated against him for his eachery.

Having mounted the scaffold, the harmless little demon calmly surveyed the mighty concourse; glanced up and down the turbid river, at the towers of Notre-Dame, and at the sun sinking, like her own life, in crimson fullness, but not fast. It had thirty minutes to burn; he barely fifteen. And those were ignominiously used by the executioner in exalting her, in different positions, to the world, under pretense of arranging most conveniently for her last moment. A flash in her cheek told that she felt the dignity; but she merely said, "It takes long while to cut off so small a head as mine." A minute later she laid her head on the block with a disdainful smile; she gave a faint, involuntary groan burst on the multitude, and when the head was picked up, the disdainful smile was ill upon the bloody, lifeless face.

Then her body was burned, and the people hugged the spot far beyond the light long after the last flame had expired; groping among the embers until morning came and noon, and evening ceased, to find a fragment of her bones, and gathering up what they thought to be her ashes as sacred relics. They considered her a martyr and a saint; they believed that her ashes had power to cure sores, prevent sin, and ward off evil. Those who found nothing, expected nothing, went to the Place de Greve day after day, imagining that the spirit of the archioness was in the air, and that they could be blessed by breathing the same atmosphere in which she had perished.

After the death of Sainte-Croix, and the seizure of his casket, the ablest physicians and chemists of Paris, though they knew the packets he had left to contain poison, had not the skill to determine its nature. They spent weeks and months in trying to do so, but were compelled at last to acknowledge their ignorance. They made an elaborate report in which they declared that the Brinvilliers poison, as they termed it, exceeded all others; that it went beyond the knowledge of medicine and science, and defied discovery. It floated on water; it could not be detected by fire; in the bodies of animals it concealed itself so cunningly that no analysis could disclose its presence. While it trapped the source of life, it left every part of the animal substance natural and healthy in appearance; and it all poisons known to the faculty could be traced by unmistakable signs.

What an encouragement to evil-doing as the publication of this report! Every person in France, desirous to remove any other person who happened to stand in the way of his pleasure, resentment, or interest, was informed thereby that he could make such removal with impunity. The inheritance-powders were sold in all the leading cities of the kingdom, and it was estimated that, during the ten years following the flight of Madame de Brinvilliers, twenty thousand Frenchmen were poisoned! For a good while the

Charles Reade's clever and manly chapter on the woman doctors in Edinburgh so pleased divers students of the Women's Medical College in New York, that last winter they wrote him a letter of thanks. He has replied in the following characteristic note:—

"My Dear Young Ladies:—Nothing in the way of comment on my labors has given me so much pleasure as the encouraging words Miss White has been good enough to pen me, and I you have done me the honor to indorse. It is very generous of you; for in your own persons you owe me nothing; your battle is won without my help. The female students of America have encountered opposition in every form, but have conquered, thanks to their own fortitude, and the character of their nation, which is too brave, chivalrous and just to persist in siding with the strong against the weak, and with evil against a sex. Here it is not so. Your English sisters are far fewer in number, and inferior in ability and courage, and their foes are pig-headed beyond belief. Our medical women need a champion. Were I twenty years younger, I think I could fight their battle out for them. But my age, and an intermittent but chronic and most exhausting cough, have made me less able to sustain long strife than I used to be. Nevertheless, I assure you that on reading your kind missive I felt your young blood glow in my veins, and that I could die, like Macbeth, with 'harness on my back,' or like Sampson himself, in the very act of pulling down some strong hold of time-honored iniquity. I now take the privilege of my age, and send you my love, as well as my esteem and sympathy, and wish you, with all my heart, health, happiness, and success, and the just respect of your fellow citizens. I am Miss White and ladies your very faithful servant, CHARLES READE."

An Eccentric Nobleman.

The earl of Dudley is a British nobleman, who, if he were not a British nobleman, would be extremely apt to be adjudged a lunatic. His eccentricities are as incomputable as his income, and London society never has the least idea what he will do next. Some years ago he amused himself by sending out invitations to a ball at his mansion, in three colors—pink, white and crimson. As the guests arrived they were shown into different parts of the building, and the result was that before the evening was far advanced his lordship was discovered to have sent white cards to all the women of the world about whom scandal had never whispered a word, pink cards to all those about whom scandal had succeeded in raising doubts, and crimson cards to all those about whom scandal had left no body room to entertain any doubts at all. It may be imagined how popular the Earl was made by the ingenious proceeding. His latest freak was performed the other day. He determined to give a ball, and issued invitations upon vast gilt cards. A few days before the festivity a lady who had been honored with one of these cards received a letter from him informing her that he had seen her somewhere in dark apparel, and that she must either lay aside her mourning or deny herself the pleasure of attending his ball. The lady in question enthusiastically accepted the latter alternative. On the morning of the ball another lady, who had been the recipient of one of the gilt cards, received a letter to the same effect, written, not by the Earl himself, but by his private secretary.

A young man is in custody for stealing the collection box from a Clinton Church.

Ingersoll ladies have sent five hundred dollars' worth of clothing to the St. John sufferers.

fluence to obtain for the masses, such wholesome and exhilarating Sunday recreations."

The Morning Dress.

The ideal morning dress for women who do their own work is of calico, not so dark as to be gloomy in its suggestions, not so light as to show every spot that may happen to soil it. It is simply but tastefully made, so that laundering it will not be difficult or tedious, and so that it will not be too nice to wear every day.

"When anybody knocks at our door," said a wealthy farmer, "all the women folk run and hide; they don't want to be seen with their old clothes on." They were sensible women, too, to run and hide. No one who saw them neatly attired in their afternoon dresses could have believed that such "nice" women had been around the house all the morning in old, worn, dirty, spotted, highly trimmed cashmeres and merinos, with unkempt hair, with no collars about their necks, and looking like anything else than ladies, as they prided themselves on being. For kitchen wear nothing is so unsuitable as woollen goods. They absorb and retain odours, and as they cannot easily be cleaned, they are unhealthful for the wearer and untidy. With calico at six and ten cents a yard, there are few women who cannot afford to dress neatly and tastefully, even while they are about their work. The lessons of fitness thus taught are of great value to children, and the comfort one has in seeing the mistresses of the house always presentable, as she should be, is not of small degree. In this as in other things, very much depends on a habit, and a habit once formed in early life is not easily broken. We commend these few suggestions to daughters as earnestly as to their mothers.

The Unspeakable Turk.

All accounts go to show that the Turkish soldier has not degenerated from his ancestors, who were the terror of Europe in the fifteenth century. For dash in a charge, and for obstinacy of resistance behind intrenchments, the Turks of to-day are probably not surpassed. But, like all Oriental warriors, when repulsed or confused by the loss of a commander, they soon become panic-stricken.

Nor has the Turk lost any of his ferocity. At Damascus, recently, a Turkish soldier went into the bazaar to buy a sword. To try the temper of one he looked around for some object. Just at that moment a Jew happened to pass. In the twinkling of an eye, with a sweeping blow, the soldier cut off the Jew's head, as clean as though done by the axe of the executioner. Then he coolly pronounced the weapon of good steel, paid the price, and went his way. Such soldiers are apt to be as terrible to the people whom they defend as to the enemy.

An Awkward Pause.

A young gentleman undertook to relate a circumstance one Sunday evening, in the presence of some young ladies, and he commenced as follows:

"A lady friend and myself, last evening went to Bed—"

With a sudden spring the old lady bounced him out of the house. The next day the old gentleman met him on the street and asked for an apology.

"I was about to say," commenced the young man, "that a lady friend and myself went to Bed—" when a thrust from the old man's cane started him back several feet, upon which he exclaimed at the top of his voice:

"A lady friend and myself went to Bedford street church, you old fool!"

doubtless he had been willing to waltz even with a member of the Harvard eight, provided no young gentleman of waltzing capability could be secured. Of course, the La Sneur humorist was in excellent spirits and overflowed with fun. He had not been in the house three minutes before the guests were shudderingly aware that he was asking, "Who was the first man mentioned in the Bible?" and waited, with drops of agony bedewing their foreheads, the familiar answer, "Chap. 1." Within the next half hour he held an unusually long conversation with Peter in the cellar, and had caught a pretended fly on the window-pane after fifteen minutes of tedious buzzing. By this time the whole company was on the verge of tears, when the ice cream was announced, and the young hostess with her own hands pressed a plate of that soothing compound upon the hilarious humorist.

That plate of ice cream contained morphine, and the drug was swallowed without suspicion by the doomed Lanigan. Fifteen minutes later, or at precisely 15, he was seated in an arm-chair profoundly asleep. The guests recovered their spirits. The hum of conversation was renewed. The dance went on. It seemed as if some awful weight had suddenly been lifted from the company. Had La Sneur been situated in the United States instead of in Canada, it might have been supposed that the Fourth of July had been solemnly abolished by act of Congress on that Dr. Mary Walker, Surge, Bates, and Dr. Talmage had simultaneously emigrated to Central Africa.

All would have been well had not an ill-judged attempt to awaken Mr. Lanigan been made about midnight. The attempt was a failure. No amount of shaking or yelling could startle the sleeper from his slumbers. A wild hope that he was actually dead, dashed, the cheeks and brought a smile to the lips of more than one of those present, but this hope was dashed by a leading physician, who remarked that a stomach-pump "would fetch him," and therefore went home to procure that instrument in spite of the remonstrances of those who implored him not to disturb the humorist, but to quietly send the undertaker with a coffin and a hearse. Nevertheless, the stomach pump was brought; Mr. Lanigan was carried into the back yard and carefully pumped out. He was then filled with whiskey, in order to counteract the effect of the morphine, and at four o'clock in the morning was sufficiently recovered to be wheeled home in a wheelbarrow. He has since disappeared from La Sneur, and the inhabitants of the neighboring villages are now watching with rifles and pitchforks, lest he should steal among them and disturb some happy home with an unexpected and crushing joke.

This story, while it furnishes a terrible warning to reckless humorists, is especially valuable as a hint to the oppressed. Morphine can be had at any drug store, and a dose large enough for a full-grown humorist costs but a few cents. The stomach-pump need not be used, and indeed should not be. It is said to inflict fearful agonies upon a patient, and the man must indeed be hard-hearted who would pump a slumbering humorist back to life.—*New York Times.*

"Mamma," asked a resident youngster "Is your old hen going to be sent away for the summer?" "I guess not, my son," she replied; "but why do you ask such a question?" "Because I heard papa tell our new hired girl that they would have such a sweet time when he sent his old hen away for the summer."

"But I pass," said a minister, one Sunday, in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades," yelled a man from the gallery who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre. It is needless to say that he went out on the next deal being assisted by one of the deacons with a full hand of clubs.

DIRECTORY.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

Express.....12:58 a. m. Express.....5:12 p. m.
Express.....12:58 p. m. Express.....5:52 a. m.
Mixed.....11:20 p. m. Mixed.....7:55 a. m.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth, 10 1/2 a. m.
From Picton and Mill Point, 7 p. m.
From Erinsville, 10 1/2 a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth, 2 1/2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Picton, 3 p. m.
To Erinsville, 2 1/2 p. m.

STEAMBOATS.

INWARDS.

Str. Shannon, leaves Picton daily, 6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee, 9:30 a. m.

OUTWARDS.

Leaves Napanee, 3 p. m.
Arriving in Picton, 5 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Finance Minister.
Schuyler Shibley, M. P.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

J. T. Grange, M. P. P.
H. M. Deroche, M. P.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. H. Wilkinson, Judge.
O. T. Pray, Sheriff.
W. A. Reay, Clerk of the Peace and County At-
torney.
J. B. McGuin, Clerk of the County Court, and
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.
Do, Surrogate Registrar.
W. N. Dollar, Warden.
F. Burrows, County School Inspector.
W. V. Dettlor, County Clerk.
E. Hooper, Treasurer.
M. P. Roblin, Registrar.
W. S. Williams, Mayor.
John Herring, Reeve.
Chas. R. Miller, Deputy Reeve.
Wm. Chamberlain, Town Clerk.
Robert Easton, Town Treasurer.
Jas. Allen, Chief of Police.
J. Benson, Collector of Customs and Registrar of
Shipping.
C. B. Perry, Landing Waiter and Searcher.
T. G. Pike, Landing Waiter and Searcher, Mill
Point.
G. Bogart, Postmaster, Napanee.
G. H. Sills, Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Wm. Hogle, Inspector of Licenses.
Chas. James, Clerk 1st Division Court, Napanee.
C. L. Rogers, Bath.
J. J. Watson, Adolphustown.
Peter Johnston, 3d, Clarke Mills.
Wm. Wheelan, 5th, Centreville.
Henry Pultz, 6th, Wilton.
Thos. Miller, 7th, Tamworth.

POST OFFICE.

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till 6 p. m.
Day Train East Mail closes, 12:05 p. m.
West, 4:30 p. m.
Night Train East, 9:00 p. m.
West, 9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden
East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes
2:15 p. m.
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—
Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demorest-
ville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sills-
ville, Farina and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.
Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.
Gosport and Gretina—Saturday—Mail closes
1 p. m.
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes
1:30 p. m.
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail
closes 1:30 p. m.

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Serv-
ices 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.
Canada Methodist—Rev. W. S. Blackstock. Serv-
ices 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services
11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m.,
and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh.
Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School
2:30 p. m.
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sun-
day School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in
Grange Block.

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ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS",
Napanee, Ont.

dolent dependence in the triumph of the right cause. Where office is to be gained, the enemy is energetic and unscrupulous. A little work and vigilance will perpetuate to Lennox the honor she now glories in, of supplying one of the first ministers of the crown in the person of her present representative in the Commons, the Hon R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

THE MONTREAL RIOT.

THE PROCESSION ABANDONED.

Montreal July 11.—The arrangement arrived at last night, to abandon the idea of an Orange procession and content themselves with merely a sermon in the Church, is generally approved, and the moderate course of the Orangemen is highly praised. On the announcement being made to the Irish Catholics, after discussion, it was resolved "That the Irish Catholic Societies accept the report just made by Mr. Devlin, and receive in good faith the unfattering made by the Orange Society of the abandonment of the proposed parade on the twelfth, and that our thanks are due to the Presidents of the local societies, Protestant and Catholic, whose efforts have brought about the end so desirable in the preservation of the public peace, and the perpetuation of good feeling in our community."

BEGINNING OF THE RIOT.

(From the Star—12th.)

As two young women were returning from the service in Knox Church this afternoon at half-past one o'clock, one of them who wore an Orange ribbon was assailed by another woman who tried to tear the ribbon from her breast. The wearer struck her assailant with a parasol when a scuffle followed. A man who interfered was at once set upon by the mob, when he drew a revolver to defend himself. Two revolvers were then presented by other parties, when Mr. McNamee, coming up, told them to put their pistols away. The man then ran off, followed by an immense crowd; and after a sharp race during which many kicks and blows were made at him, succeeded in reaching Ansell's cigar store, where he took refuge, as did also another man and two women. The infuriated crowd gathered about the door of the shop, which they blockaded for some time, although requested to move off by some men who appeared to speak with authority.

As another gentleman and lady was proceeding down street, the cry was raised that she was one who had been wearing a lily, and instantly a rough endeavour to pull off her bonnet. Her husband struck out from the shoulder and knocked the scoundrel down, and then had to fly for his life, as the menacing crowd closed in. He couched about and finally under cover of a friend's revolver made entrance into a store, his friend having also to follow most rapidly. The crowd then watched outside until the rioting in South Victoria Square drew off the people, and the two made their escape.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE—NARROW ESCAPE.

Shortly before the fatal shooting affray Mr. F. C. Henshaw, son of the well-known citizen. Mr. F. W. Henshaw, rushed into the crowd to rescue a man whom the roughs had down and were kicking to death, near Dunn's store. Mr. Henshaw, who is a powerful young man, pulled back a rough, the principal assailant, whereupon several turned upon him, and he was in a moment struggling in a crowd of probably over a hundred. He thought he would scarcely get out alive, but struck out as well as he could, and while he had received numberless blows

a ring, which bore his name, 'Thomas Lett Hackett,' on one side, and The Commercial Agency on the reverse. The murdered man was of diminutive size, dressed in a dark tweed suit. It is learned that he was a city reporter for John McKillop & Co's Commercial Agency, his parents are dead.

He was twenty years old, unmarried, and had been employed by the firm for two years. He is described by his fellow-clerks as a most inoffensive and quiet young man of strictly temperate habits, and it is quite evident that he was a great favourite amongst his acquaintances. He was an Orangeman and a member of the Church of England, and desiring to attend the service in Knox Church had left the office at a quarter to eleven, stating to the other clerks that he would wear neither regalia nor Orange emblem.

At two o'clock some of the mob which lingered around the scene of the murder were endeavoring to pick the lock on Messrs. Dunn's door, and a while afterwards, the door being opened by some person inside, a desperate rush was made for it, but it was again closed. The manner in which the police acted while a dense crowd was crushing upon the dead body of Hackett was not creditable to them. Immediately after this affray the armed force of the police were despatched to the scene from the central station; but the disturbance having ceased before their arrival they returned.

About one o'clock a man was seen in Fortification Lane delivering rounds of ball cartridge to numbers of the crowd. He did this openly, and a policeman ten paces distant.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

(From the Witness of 13th inst.)

It is hard to say that on any particular person the obloquy of yesterday's disorder and death rests. But with one accord the city accuses its Chief Magistrate of wilful neglect of duty. Had he in the morning ordered the forces he had at command, military and civil, to compel the gathering crowds to move on, there would in all probability have been no such gatherings as those which held our city under control, and certainly the mob would not have had the distinguished part of being the arbiters of our city's honor for even a few hours. This in the morning would not have required much effort. But it was not until the crisis had completely passed that he took any action at all, not until he had sent his special messenger in plain clothes to see if there was really any sign of a disturbance. Wilful ignorance cannot prove any excuse for dereliction of duty, and our order-loving citizens as a whole should express their disapproval of Mayor Beaudry's disgraceful incapacity yesterday, not by any loud, unseemly talking, but in the most firm and decided way. The police yesterday, they did quite as well as was generally expected of them. They arrived at the scene of action some time after the troubles had passed, and left it before they began again. But still, as far as their influence was concerned, it was of very little importance where they were.

The strongest indignation is expressed on all sides at the pusillanimous conduct of the authorities, and, more especially, of the Mayor. No matter who one meets the responsibility for the disgrace brought upon the city by a villainous mob, and the loss of a valuable human life, as well as serious injuries to several citizens, is placed upon those whose duty it was to make proper provision for the safety and the peace of the city. An influential Catholic gentleman said to us, to-day, that the Orangemen of the city deserved the highest honor for carrying out, with the strictest integrity, the agreements they entered into with the Presidents of the National Societies. He repudiated, at the same time, in the strongest manner on behalf of the Irish Catholic Union

the ostrich by a kick, said to have inflicted after death; and the most bore marks of violence. There are said to be many evidences of other injuries on different parts of the body.

Altogether, the sight was a most tidy one. The hall was heavily draped with mourning, and innumerable flower wreaths crosses and bouquets, a which the orange lily was conspicuous were scattered over the silver-mosaic casket enclosing the remains, and a black cloth of the table. The only inscription was one at the head of the coffin, standing out prominently in letters on the black ground of the drapery. It was as follows:—

THOMAS LETT HACKETT
"NO SURRENDER."

THE FUNERAL.

About forty city police, were on about half-a-dozen being employed keeping the sidewalk clear. For the first time during the day the rough treatment made its appearance, and exhibited a good deal of reluctance to obey the orders of the officers on duty.

Shortly after two o'clock, the various Orange lodges from Ottawa and via Toronto, Brockville and other towns Ontario, and marched in a body to Orange Hall in St. James street starting point of the funeral procession. These lodges carried a Union Jack wore the badges and insignia of brotherhood.

At three o'clock precisely, the procession having been formed on St. James street, received the order from the Marshal and moved off. The trocavalry, at the head of the infantry, preceded, and as they marched pale line of procession, the Orangemen private citizens received them with enthusiastic cheers. The military were considerably in advance. A square police was placed in front of the procession, the Grand Marshal, Robinson, well mounted coming. The Orange Young Britons of Ottawa took the lead, with their band head.

The St. Charles Orangemen, a large body, came next, the members of the Orange Order, Orange Young B and Prentice Boys (Derry.) The Hope Orangemen and then the Prant Working men from Point St. Charles seven hundred strong. The Orange from Ottawa, including Orangemen Young Britons, five hundred strong. The Independent Order of Good Plants of this city, followed in the gala. Then the Montreal Orangemen. The officers of the Grand L with the Silver Cornet Band of the Fusiliers, followed in front, preceded the hearse bearing the drawn by four horses, caparisoned black the coffin within was richly decorated. The friends, members of St. George's, St. Andrew's Irish Benevolent and German Societies followed in the order named, with immense number of private citizens, filling nearly all the principal merc Protestant clergymen, and others squad of city police, armed with carb brought up the rear. Shortly after procession moved out, the Prince Wales regiment passed up Bleury to the cemetery, where a very stirring funeral sermon was preached by the Chas. A. Doudiet.

A gentleman who counted the number in the procession places it at about strong, all able bodied men; this is a side of about 900 of the military, the spectators must have numbered least twenty thousand. At least viewed the body.

ON THE WAY TO THE CEMETERY

Hardly had the procession got started before a middle-sized man, name is unknown, speaking to an Orangeman in the procession, drew a re-

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AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS", Napanee, Ont.



THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, JULY, 20th 1877.

THE COMING CANDIDATE.

Pending the approaching general election, the question of the coming candidate for the representation of Lennox in the House of Commons, in the interests of the Tory Party, and in opposition to the present incumbent, Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, assumes a considerable degree of importance. A recent number of the *Beaver* gave currency to the rumour that JOHN T. GRANGE Esq. M. P. P., was likely to have that honor. But of that there is now no possibility. The *Standard* with a degree of "positivity" indicative of its holding the whole Tory Party in the county of Lennox, in the hollow of its hand, and under its thumb besides, is in a position to give an authoritative denial to the rumor. Nevertheless there is no doubt, but conjecture has been busy with the name of the last mentioned gentleman in reference to the said candidature, we suppose simply because he is the only available local man whose chances would even to the most sanguine of his friends, afford a bare dream of success. Besides one or two local aspirants, the Hon. LEWIS WALLBRIDGE has been mentioned as a victim probable to be selected to "redeem the good old county of Lennox." Whoever may be selected by the voice of the people—a honourous synonym of mere wire pulling, and intrigue in election matters especially, on the conservative side of the field, his chances of success are of the most problematical description.

The bare idea of any local man, or the

Name, coming up, told them to put their pistols away. The man then ran off, followed by an immense crowd; and after a sharp race during which many kicks and blows were made at him, succeeded in reaching Ansell's cigar store, where he took refuge, as did also another man and two women. The infuriated crowd gathered about the door of the shop, which they blockaded for some time, although requested to move off by some men who appeared to speak with authority.

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THE MURDER.

An eye witness of the shooting affair in Victoria Square gives us the following: A crowd of Irish Catholics had been waiting in Radegonde street for the man who had taken refuge in a house there, after protecting a lady who had been insulted for wearing an Orange lily. About twenty minutes past one, a young man dressed in light clothes who went past from the house, was believed to be he, and as he had an Orange lily the crowd rushed after him. When he got in front of the new buildings adjoining A. L. Glendinning's stores, he endeavored to run into Fortification Lane, but the crowd was too close on his heels, and then a gentleman with dark tweed clothes and with a moustache, interfered, stating that he would take the young fellow's part. At this the mob turned from the young man first pursued, and attacked the other. The first man then got clear and rushed into Dunn's. The second endeavored to rush after him, but the mob was so close that those inside shut the door suddenly, and he was at the mercy of the crowd. In this alarming position, elevated above the surging multitude, he

such gatherings as those which held our city under control, and certainly the mob would not have had the distinguished part of being the arbiters of our city's honor for even a few hours. This in the morning would not have required much effort. But it was not until the crisis had completely passed that he took any action at all, not until he had sent his special messenger in plain clothes to see if there was really any sign of a disturbance. Wilful ignorance cannot prove any excuse for dereliction of duty, and our order-loving citizens as a whole should express their disapproval of Mayor Beaudry's disgraceful incapacity yesterday, not by any loud, unseemly talking, but in the most firm and decided way. The police yesterday, they did quite as well as was generally expected of them. They arrived at the scene of action some time after the troubles had passed, and left it before they began again. But still, as far as their influence was concerned, it was of very little importance where they were.

The strongest indignation is expressed on all sides at the pusillanimous conduct of the authorities, and, more especially, of the Mayor. No matter who one meets the responsibility for the disgrace brought upon the city by a villainous mob, and the loss of a valuable human life, as well as serious injuries to several citizens, is placed upon those whose duty it was to make proper provision for the safety and the peace of the city. An influential Catholic gentleman said to us, to-day, that the Orangemen of the city deserved the highest honor for carrying out, with the strictest integrity, the agreements they entered into with the Presidents of the National Societies. He repudiated, at the same time, in the strongest manner, on behalf of the Irish Catholic Union, any sympathy with the ruffianly mob whose deeds of violence they condemned most strongly. It was the opinion of this same gentleman, as of all others, that the onus of the unfortunate Hackett's death should be placed upon the Chief Magistrate, or whoever else was in authority in the city. A dozen police, he said, could have kept Victoria square clear, and prevented any disturbance. We could mention any number of men of position in the city, and among them Aldermen, who agree with every word uttered by the gentlemen we have quoted. In fact, we have never known, in all our experience such a union of condemnatory opinion, against a high public official as in this instance. A petition is about to be, or is already, in circulation, calling on the Mayor to resign.—*Star*.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

At a meeting of the Union last evening, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That we, members of the Irish Catholic Union, representing the various branches of that organization, deeply deplore the calamity which the foolishness of one individual, and the impulsive onslaught of others, precipitated—that we hold that the Orange Association is no more amenable for the proceedings of that individual than the Irish Catholic Union should be held responsible for the acts of persons outside its ranks, or, if in their acting in disregard of the solemn injunctions given by its officers and leaders, and in direct contravention of the discipline enjoined for the occasion. And, further, that the Irish Catholic Union repudiate all sanction or approval—before or after—of such acts; and regret with an earnestness not excelled by any class in the community the proceedings by which a solemn compact for peace and forbearance would appear to have been violated. Resolved. That the Irish Catholic Union hereby solemnly warns its members, collectively and individually, against any interference, in any form, by look, word or action, with the projected funeral of the late T. L. Hackett—that we caution all members of the Union from any display or appearance on the streets calculated to be interpreted into opposition to such funeral; and we will hold any violation of this resolution—or any counsel thereto—as coming from an enemy not only of our or-

The St. Charles Orangemen, a large body, came next, the members of the Orange Order, Orange Young Brigade and 'Prentice Boys (Derry.) The Hope Orangemen and then the Protestant Working men from Point St. Charles seven hundred strong. The Orange l from Ottawa, including Orangemen, Young Britons, five hundred strong. The Independent Order of Good Templars of this city, followed in their gala. Then the Montreal Grand Locals. The officers of the Orange Locals with the Silver Cornet Band of the Fusiliers, followed in front, preceded by the hearse bearing the body, drawn by four horses, caparisoned black the coffin within was richly decorated. The friends, members Et. George's, St. Andrew's Irish Protestant Benevolent and German Societies followed in the order named, with a immense number of private citizens, including nearly all the principal merchants, Protestant clergymen, and others. Squad of city police, armed with carb brought up the rear. Shortly after procession moved on, the Prince of Wales regiment passed up Bleury Street to the cemetery, where a very stilted funeral sermon was preached by the Chas. A. Doudiet.

A gentleman who counted the nun in the procession places it at about 100 strong, all able bodied men; this is: sive of about 900 of the military, and the spectators must have numbered least twenty thousand. At least 100 viewed the body.

ON THE WAY TO THE CEMETERY.

Hardly had the procession got started before a middle-sized man, whose name is unknown, speaking to an Orangeman in the procession, drew a revolver from his hip pocket in a threatening manner. The Orangeman was quicker with weapon; in an instant the muzzle of pistol was between the eyes of the ruffian. The Orangeman said no word there was a rush at once, and the ruffian who provoked the first disturbance the opportunity to slink away. On south side of St. James street, a crowd of loafers, headed by a short, thick-set fellow in a white straw helmet, and a specimen of the lowest order of rowdies, insulted every fresh file of Orangemen with the coarsest blasphemy and profanity. The language used was so shocking, and it grew worse as the he approached. There was then a made forward by one of the ruffians seize the head of one of the horses, fear seized the women in the crowd, of whom fainted and were carried a A carabiniere galloped to the front, promptly brought back a company of artillery, who, with sword-bayonets fixed marched through the crowd, and for up across St. James st., and separated the swaying multitude from the prison. Then, facing about, the march resumed, the Silver Cornet band to up the mournful air it had been playing before the fracas occurred. This sun down McGill st., the roughs promptly overpowered. No arrests made. Certain it is that some of the roughs doubled around by drawing hearse, when the Orangemen poured on the assailants. In an instant there was a rush for the spot, and nothing to be seen but a crush of struggling. The leader of the hostile gang, yelling, shouting forth curses above the din of the surging mass. Panic seized the tators, and the noise of the threatened combat reached into Victoria Square where there was a vast throng. Instant all was confusion. A rush made for the scene of the fray, men in maniac haste over the palings shouts arose on all sides. Nothing note occurred until Zion Church reached. In the open space here a crowd had assembled, and as the tinny files of Orangemen passed up expressions uncomplimentary, not loud deep, were lavished upon them. Only there was a rush and two were fired, but where they came from matter of dispute. No harm was beyond the excitement and panic caused. An instant after the firing of the streets were filled with

THE COMING CANDIDATE.

Pending the approaching general election, the question of the coming candidate for the representation of Lennox in the House of Commons, in the interests of the Tory Party, and in opposition to the present incumbent, Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, assumes a considerable degree of importance. A recent number of the *Beaver* gave currency to the rumour that JOHN T. GRANGE Esq. M. P. P., was likely to have that honor. But of that there is now no possibility. The *Standard* with a degree of "positivity" indicative of its holding the whole Tory Party in the county of Lennox, in the hollow of its hand, and under its thumb besides, is in a position to give an authoritative denial to the rumour. Nevertheless there is no doubt, but conjecture has been busy with the name of the last mentioned gentleman in reference to the said candidature, we suppose simply because he is the only available local man whose chances would even to the most sanguine of his friends, afford a bare dream of success. Besides one or two local aspirants, the Hon. LEWIS WALLBRIDGE has been mentioned as a victim probable to be selected to "redeem the good old county of Lennox." Whoever may be selected by the voice of the people—a generous synonym of mere wire pulling, and intrigue in election matters especially, on the conservative side of the field, his chances of success are of the most problematical description.

The bare idea of any local man, or the outsider named, contesting its riding with the ghost of a chance of success, is as preposterous as entering a plough horse for the Queen's Plate. Suppose in case of the election of one of these candidates, and in case of a change of government—both wild suppositions at the best—have any or the whole of the hypothetical candidates above alluded to, the ability and influence to secure to the county of Lennox, a perpetuation of the honor of supplying the Dominion cabinet with one of the most important ministers of the crown? In other words if a Conservative ministry were forced would any of them be qualified to take the portfolio of Minister of Finance with the ability and success that have characterized Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's possession of it? The answer is too obvious require a word. Still there are reasons why the Reformers of this county should not delay a most thorough re-organization and preparation for the coming contest. The political repetition of the fable, of the hare, and the tortoise, is not an impossibility. The Conservatives of the county have recently put themselves into a thorough state of re-organization, and are prepared to make a struggle for victory with a desperation proportionate to the improbability of their chances of success. The Tory party has into them—been too long out of power, and will leave no stone unturned to honour the prediction of the prophets who have so confidently foretold the reaction that is to save the country. Therefore it behooves Reformers, the champions of good and honest government, to be on the alert, and not let their present advantage lapse through an in-

clear, and prevented any disturbance. We could mention any number of men of position in the city, and among them Aldermen, who agree with every word uttered by the gentlemen we have quoted. In fact, we have never known, in all our experience such a union of condemnatory opinion, against a high public official as in this instance. A petition is about to be, or is already, in circulation, calling on the Mayor to resign.—*Star*.

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"It is due to the volunteers of this city to record the strong expressions of praise which were on everyone's lips in relation to their conduct in the emergency through which the city has passed. They had been ordered to muster before it was known that the Orangemen had resolved not to walk; but as soon as that determination was arrived at, and the prospect of disturbance had apparently disappeared, they were relieved from duty. After the riot at Victoria square, and the murder of poor Hackett, orders were given for the volunteers to muster, and in less than two hours the regiments called out were under arms and ready for any emergency. Nothing could have been more prompt; there was no shirking of duty, every man was at his post. The volunteers certainly deserve the greatest credit for their promptness in obeying the call. It speaks well for the discipline of the force."

(From the *Montreal Star*—16th.)

VIEWING THE BODY.

All the morning, an immense crowd of people, including many ladies and young girls, pressed forward to view the remains of the late Thomas Lett Hackett, which were exposed in an apartment adjoining the Orange Lodge, 81 St. James st. As the forenoon wore away, the crowd increased, until it became impossible to gain admittance in consequence of the rush, and many had to go away disappointed. The spectacle presented by the body was deeply affecting; the women sobbed as they peered through the glass plate of the coffin at mutilated features, and even strong men were moved to tears.

Three bullets had entered the head through the face; one having passed through the left eye and one through the chin. The nose has been broken away at

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At St. Peter street a detachment of Prince of Wales Rifles formed the guard, and marched up by Bleury st to Fitchers fields.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

MONTREAL, July 16th, 8:45 p. m.—The Point St. Charles contingent Orangemen were on their way home the western suburbs they were met Wellington Bridge by an immense crowd of the opposite party. The latter a in a menacing manner, but did not attack however. Three youths who had lag somewhat behind the Orangemen came along, and the crowd of roughs made onslaught upon them with their revolvers. The boys ran, but one was shot do one ball striking in the neck and another in the back. He was taken to the hospital. The dastardly ruffians had a jolt over the affair. The police soon arrived but made no arrests.

The name of the young man shot Point St. Charles is William Elliott. He is from Lennoxville, Quebec, and here this morning to attend the funeral. He is not expected to live till morning. He is a wealthy man's son.

A woman named Doherty, about years old, was knocked down by a crowd on St. James st., and had her leg bone broken. Her daughter was badly injured.

10:45 p. m.—The Orangemen taken their departure by the night train for the west, being escorted to the depot by the military. No trouble occurred.

The sheriff of New York has notified the Quebec detectives that a reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension and delivery to him of Wm. Coners, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Northampton National Bank.

ring, which bore his name, 'Thomas ett Hackett,' on one side, and The Commercial Agency on the reverse. He murdered man was of diminutive size, dressed in a dark tweed suit. It is learned that he was a city reporter for John McKillop & Co's Commercial Agency, his parents are dead.

He was twenty years old, unmarried, and had been employed by the firm for two years. He is described by his fellow clerks as a most inoffensive and quiet young man of strictly temperate habits, and it is quite evident that he was a great favourite amongst his acquaintances. He was an Orangeman and a member of the Church of England, and desiring to attend the service in Knox Church had fitted the office at a quarter to eleven, standing to the other clerks that he would wear neither regalia nor Orange emblem.

At two o'clock some of the mob which gathered around the scene of the murder were endeavoring to pick the lock on Dunn's door, and a while afterwards, the door being opened by some person inside, a desperate rush was made into it, but it was again closed. The manner in which the police acted while a dense crowd was crushing upon the dead body of Hackett was not creditable to them. Immediately after this affray the armed force of the police were despatched to the scene from the central station; but no disturbance having ceased before their arrival they returned.

About one o'clock a man was seen in fortification Lane delivering rounds of all cartridge to numbers of the crowd. He did this openly, and a policeman ten paces distant.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

(From the Witness of 13th inst.)

It is hard to say that on any particular person the obloquy of yesterday's disorder and death rests. But with one accord the city accuses its Chief Magistrate of wilful neglect of duty. Had he in the morning ordered the forces he had at command, military and civil, to compel the gathering crowds to move on, there could in all probability have been no such gatherings as those which held our city under control, and certainly the mob could not have had the distinguished air of being the arbiters of our city's honor for even a few hours. This in the morning would not have required much effort. But it was not until the crisis had completely passed that he took any action at all, not until he had sent his special messenger in plain clothes to see if there was really any sign of a disturbance. Wilful ignorance cannot prove any excuse for dereliction of duty, and our order-loving citizens as a whole should express their disapproval of Mayor Beatty's disgraceful incapacity yesterday, not by any loud, unseemly talking, but in the most firm and decided way. The police yesterday, they did quite as well as was generally expected of them. They arrived at the scene of action some time after the troubles had passed, and left it before they began again. But still, as far as their influence was concerned, it was of very little importance where they were.

The strongest indignation is expressed on all sides at the pusillanimous conduct of the authorities, and more especially, of the Mayor. No matter who one meets he is responsible for the disgrace brought upon the city by a villainous mob, and he less of a valuable human life, as well as serious injuries to several citizens, is placed upon those whose duty it was to make proper provision for the safety and peace of the city. An influential Catholic gentleman said to us, to-day, that the Orangemen of the city deserved the highest honor for carrying out, with the strictest integrity, the agreements they entered into with the Presidents of

the militia by a kick, said to have been inflicted after death; and the mouth also bore marks of violence. There are also said to be many evidences of other injuries on different parts of the body.

Altogether, the sight was a most ghastly one. The hall was heavily draped in mourning, and innumerable flowers, in wreaths crosses and bouquets, among which the orange lily was conspicuous, were scattered over the silver-mounted casket inclosing the remains, and on the black cloth of the table. The only inscription was one at the head of the coffin, standing out prominently in white letters on the black ground of the drapery. It was as follows:—

THOMAS LETT HACKETT,
"NO SURRENDER."

THE FUNERAL.

About forty city police, were on duty, about half-a-dozen being employed in keeping the sidewalk clear. For the first time during the day the rough element made its appearance, and exhibited a good deal of reluctance to obey the orders of the officers on duty.

Shortly after two o'clock, the various Orange lodges from Ottawa and vicinity, Toronto, Brockville and other towns in Ontario, and marched in a body to the Orange Hall in St. James street, the starting point of the funeral procession. These lodges carried a Union Jack and wore the badges and insignia of the brotherhood.

At three o'clock precisely, the procession having been formed on St. James street, received the order from the Grand Marshal and moved off. The troop of cavalry, at the head of the infantry, took precedence, and as they marched past the line of procession, the Orangemen and private citizens received them with enthusiastic cheers. The military went on considerably in advance. A squad of police was placed in front of the funeral procession, the Grand Marshal, Mr. Robinson, well mounted coming next. The Orange Young Britons of Ottawa, took the lead, with their band at the head.

The St. Charles Orangemen, a very large body, came next, the members of the Orange Order, Orange Young Britons and 'Prentice Boys (Derry.) The Port Hope Orangemen and then the Protestant Working men from Point St. Charles seven hundred strong. The Orange body from Ottawa, including Orangeman and Young Britons, five hundred strong. The Independent Order of Good Templars, of this city, followed in their regalia. Then the Montreal Orange Lodges. The officers of the Grand Lodges, with the Silver Cornet Band of the 6th Fusiliers, followed in front, preceded by the hearse bearing the body drawn by four horses, caparisoned in black the coffin within was richly decorated. The friends, members of Et. George's, St. Andrew's Irish Protestant Benevolent and German Societies followed in the order named, with a immense number of private citizens, including nearly all the principal merchants, Protestant clergymen, and others. A squad of city police, armed with carbines, brought up the rear. Shortly after the procession moved out, the Prince of Wales regiment passed up Bleury Street to the cemetery, where a very stirring funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Chas. A. Dondiet.

A gentleman who counted the numbers in the procession places it at about 5,000 strong, all able bodied men; this is exclusive of about 900 of the military, while the spectators must have numbered at least twenty thousand. At least 3,000 viewed the body.

ON THE WAY TO THE CEMETERY.

Hardly had the procession got fairly

12th at Charlottetown.

ATTACK ON THE ORANGEMEN—THREE MEN WOUNDED.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 13.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., last evening, after the Orangemen had been dismissed, several of them stood out in front of the lodge-room, when they were greeted by a shower of stones from the roughs in the street. Two Orangemen were severely hurt. Another volley of stones followed, and a pistol shot from the lodge-room wounded a man. Great excitement ensued. Volley after volley of stones from the streets were answered by about twenty shots from the lodge-room. Two men were wounded by the bullets, and one severely hurt in the head by a stone. For an hour the city was in the hands of the mob, as the police were useless. The Stipendiary Magistrates, to make peace, persuaded the Orangemen to lower their flag, and quiet was restored.

The Orangemen held an excited meeting to-day, and condemned the police and the Stipendiary Magistrates.

One hundred special constables have been sworn in, and twenty-eight warrants for the arrest of the ring-leaders issued. Several arrests have already been made.

Napanee Flour Mills,

Diamond & Sherwood,

Still maintain an existence at this

Far Famed Mill,

FOOT OF EAST STREET.

In connection with their Mill, they now have a

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS.

And desire to say to the public they have distributed no hand bills as yet, but are prepared to do

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,

And invite you one and all to come down to their office and have a chat and learn about COAL.

Hard and Soft Wood.

Delivered by the cord at reasonable rates.

They have also by opening in

PAISLEY HOUSE,

Made provisions for the accommodation of their numerous patrons, who upon market and other days find it a little inconvenient to come down to the Mill.

They thought of advising with their friends in the business about making this move, but decided before they had called them together to do what they knew would be right for the public interest, so struck right out, relying on your support to carry them successfully onward.

It was an awful risk in these times—they do not subscribe to any Commercial Agency, nor send out any canvassers, but on the ground work of all success—Public Patronage.

Constantly on hand, all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, &c.

FARMERS,

Your Grains are always disposable at these

NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.

11-8in.

Giving up Business.

G R H

SUMMER

SLAVEN &

WILL OFFER TH

Special Cho

FOR THE MON

IN ORDER TO REDUCE T

Good Factory Cotton at 6 cents per yard.

Strong Oxford Shirting at 7 cents per y

Beautiful Grenadine at 10 cents pe

Pretty Printed Muslins at 6 ce

Ladies' Zanilla Umbrellas

Splendid Tapestry Ce

Fine White Line

Fine White

Dark Sq

Fine Dark Brown Holland at 16 cents per y

White Home-made Flannel at 33 cen

Ladies' Embroidered White Sh

Double width Bleached

Good Huckaback

Cricketer's

WE HAVE ALSO

100 Pieces of American Prints at 7 cents p

50 Pieces of American White Cotton

100 Dozen White Ribbed Hos

1000 Two Bushel Grain

50 Dozen Fine

And a full assortment of Plain and Plaid

Tweeds and

REMEMBER

Positively Giv

TO ANY

It is only by selling for Cash that we can of

SLA

Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPECTI

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A gentleman who counted the numbers in the procession places it at about 5,000 strong, all able bodied men; this is exclusive of about 900 of the military, while the spectators must have numbered at least twenty thousand. At least 3,000 viewed the body.
ON THE WAY TO THE CEMETERY.
Hardly had the procession got fairly started before a middle-sized man, whose name is unknown, speaking to an Orangeman in the procession, drew a revolver from his hip pocket in a threatening way. The Orangeman was quicker with his weapon; in an instant the muzzle of his pistol was between the eyes of the braggart. The Orangeman said no word, but there was a rush at once, and the fellow who provoked the first disturbance took the opportunity to slink away. On the south side of St. James street, a crowd of loafers, headed by a short, thick-set fellow in a white straw helmet, and another, a specimen of the lowest order of roughs, insulted every fresh file of Orangemen with the coarsest blasphemy and profanity. The language used was simply shocking, and it grew worse as the hearse approached. There was then a rush made forward by one of the ruffians to seize the head of one of the horses, and fear seized the women in the crowd, some of whom fainted and were carried away. A carabiniere galloped to the front, and promptly brought back a company of the artillery, who, with sword-bayonets fixed, marched through the crowd, and formed up across St. James st., and separated the swaying multitude from the procession. Then, facing about, the march was resumed, the Silver Cornet band taking up the mournful air it had been playing before the fracas occurred. This surged down McGill st., the roughs being promptly overpowered. No arrests were made. Certain it is that some of the roughs doubled around by drawing the hearse, when the Orangemen poured up on the assailants. In an instant there was a rush for the spot, and nothing was to be seen but a crush of struggling men. The leader of the hostile gang yelling and shouting forth curses above the din of the surging mass. Panic seized the spectators, and the noise of the threatening combat reached into Victoria Square, where there was a vast throng. In an instant all was confusion. A rush was made for the scene of the fray, men tore in maniac haste over the palings, and shouts arose on all sides. Nothing of note occurred until Zion Church was reached. In the open space here a great crowd had assembled, and as the continuous files of Orangemen passed up ex-

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS.
And desire to say to the public they have distributed no hand bills as yet, but are prepared to do
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,
And invite you one and all to come down to their office and have a chat and learn about **COAL.**

Hard and Soft Wood,
Delivered by the cord at reasonable rates.
They have also by opening in
PAISLEY HOUSE,
Made provisions for the accommodation of their numerous patrons, who upon market and other days find it a little inconvenient to come down to the Mill.
They thought of advising with their friends in the business about making this move, but decided before they had called them together to do what they knew would be right for the public interest, so struck right out, relying on your support to carry them successfully onward.
It was an awful risk in these times—they do not subscribe to any Commercial Agency, nor send out any canvassers, but on the ground work of all success—Public Patronage.
Constantly on hand, all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, &c.

FARMERS,
Your Grains are always disposable at these
NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.
11-8in.

Giving up Business.

The subscriber being unable through continued ill health, to devote to his business here, the attention which its importance demands, respectfully intimates his intention of Selling off his Entire Stock

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ROOM PAPER, JEWELRY, MUSIC, GAMES,
And Fancy Articles of every description

SUCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,
As will insure a speedy clearance of the stock.

Only new and specially ordered Books, Music, or Periodicals etc., will be charged at usual prices. Everything else in stock at Reductions varying, according to the class of goods.

From 20 per cent to Half the Usual Prices.

FOR INSTANCE,

Ladies' Embroidered White Skirts
Double width Bleached
Good Huckaback
Cricketer's
WE HAVE ALSO
100 Pieces of American Prints at 7 cents per
50 Pieces of American White Cottons
100 Dozen White Ribbed Hose
1000 Two Bushel Grain
50 Dozen Fine
And a full assortment of Plain and Plaid
Tweeds and
REMEMBER
Positively Give
TO ANY
It is only by selling for Cash that we can offer
SLA
Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPECU
During the months, the will sell Furs &c., at great Prices, for Cash Notes.
J. GIBBAL

Work & Money For the Ladies.
No one should be idle a day, when I offer such a chance to make \$50 or \$80 per month, to canvass either for a set, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or express to any part of the Dominion. Address: **MARY J. AMEY,** Napanee Ont.
P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired.
Ladies and Gentlemen,
We must provide for your wants.
YOU SHALL HAVE

city in the city. A dozen police, he could have kept Victoria square ar, and prevented any disturbance. could mention any number of men of ition in the city, and among them Allen, who agree with every word utd by the gentlemen we have quoted. fact, we have never known, in all our experience such a union of condemnay opinion, against a high public of as in this instance. A petition is ut to be, or is already, in circulation, ing on the Mayor to resign.—*Star*.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION

At a meeting of the Union last even- ing, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—
Resolved, That we, members of the Irish Catholic Union, representing the various branches of that organization, deplore the calamity which the hardness of one individual, and theulsive onslaught of others, precipitated, that we hold that the Orange Association is no more amenable for the prodings of that individual than the Irish holic Union should be held responsible for the acts of persons outside its ks, or, if in their acting in disregard of the solemn injunctions given by its officers and leaders, and in direct contravention of the discipline enjoined for the occasion. And, further, that the Irish holic Union repudiate all sanction or approval—before or after—of such acts; I regret with an earnestness not excelled by any class in the community the proceedings by which a solemn compact of peace and forbearance would appear to have been violated. Resolved, That the Irish Catholic Union hereby solemnly warns its members, collectively and individually, against any interference, in form, by look, word or action, with the projected funeral of the late T. L. Hackett—that we caution all members of the Union from any display or appearance on the streets calculated to be interpreted into opposition to such funeral; and we will hold any violation of this relation—or any counsel thereto—as arising from an enemy not only of our organization, but of our race, country, and age.—*Star*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"It is to the volunteers of this city to record strong expressions of praise which are on everyone's lips in reason to their conduct in the emergency through which the city has passed. They had been ordered to muster before as known that the Orangemen had vowed not to walk; but as soon as that ermination was arrived at, and the spect of disturbance had apparently appeared, they were relieved from duty. or the riot at Victoria square, and the order of poor Hackett, orders were an for the volunteers to muster, and in less than two hours the regiments called were under arms and ready for any agency. Nothing could have been re prompt; there was no shirking of y, every man was at his post. The intcers certainly deserve the greatest bit for their promptness in obeying call. It speaks well for the discipline he force."

(From the *Montreal Star*—16th.)

VIEWING THE BODY.

All the morning, an immense crowd of ple, including many ladies and young s, pressed forward to view the remains he late Thomas Lett Hackett, which e exposed in an apartment adjoining Orange Lodge, 81 St. James st. As forenoon wore away, the crowd in- eased, until it became impossible to n admittance in consequence of the h, and many had to go away disap- nted. The spectacle presented by e body was deeply affecting; the men sobbed as they peered through glass plate of the coffin at mutilated tures, and even strong men were mov- to tears.
Three bullets had entered the head ough the face; one having passed ough the left eye and one through the u. The nose has been broken away at

south side of St. James street, a crowd of loafers, headed by a short, thick-set fellow in a white straw helmet, and another, a specimen of the lowest order of roughs, unsuited every fresh file of Orangemen with the coarsest blasphemy and profanity. The language used was simply shocking, and it grew worse as the hearse approached. There was then a rush made forward by one of the ruffians to seize the head of one of the horses, and fear seized the women in the crowd, some of whom fainted and were carried away. A carabinieri galloped to the front, and promptly brought back a company of the artillery, who, with sword-bayonets fixed, marched through the crowd, and formed up across St. James st., and separated the swaying multitude from the procession. Then, facing about, the march was resumed, the Silver Cornet band taking up the mournful air it had been playing before the fracas occurred. This surged down McGill st., the roughs being promptly overpowered. No arrests were made. Certain it is that some of the roughs doubled around by drawing the hearse, when the Orangemen pounced upon the assailants. In an instant there was a rush for the spot, and nothing was to be seen but a crush of struggling men. The leader of the hostile gang yelling and shouting forth curses above the din of the surging mass. Panic seized the spectators, and the noise of the threatening combat reached into Victoria Square, where there was a vast throng. In an instant all was confusion. A rush was made for the scene of the fray, men tore in mad haste over the palings, and shouts arose on all sides. Nothing of note occurred until Zion Church was reached. In the open space here a great crowd had assembled, and as the contumacious files of Orangemen passed up expressions uncomplimentary, not loud but deep, were lavished upon them. Suddenly there was a rush and two shots were fired, but where they came from is a matter of dispute. No harm was done beyond the excitement and panic caused. An instant after the firing of the shots the streets were filled with flying men and women, but order was soon restored, and the procession marched to the Cathedral.

At St. Peter street a detachment of the Prince of Wales Rifles formed the rear guard, and marched up by Bleury street to Fitchiers fields.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

MONTREAL, July 16th, 8:45 p. m.—As the Point St. Charles contingent of Orangemen were on their way home in the western suburbs they were met at Wellington Bridge by an immense crowd of the opposite party. The latter acted in a menacing manner, but did not attack, however. Three youths who had lagged somewhat behind the Orangemen came along, and the crowd of roughs made an onslaught upon them with their revolvers. The boys ran, but one was shot down, one ball striking in the neck and another in the back. He was taken to the hospital. The dastardly ruffians had a jubilee over the affair. The police soon arrived but made no arrests.

The name of the young man shot at Point St. Charles is William Elliott. He is from Lennoxville, Quebec, and came here this morning to attend the funeral. He is not expected to live till morning. He is a wealthy man's son.

A woman named Doherty, about 60 years old, was knocked down by the crowd on St. James st., and had her collar bone broken. Her daughter was also badly injured.

10:45 p. m.—The Orangemen have taken their departure by the night trains for the west, being escorted to the depot by the military. No trouble occurred.

The sheriff of New York has notified the Quebec detectives that a reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension and delivery to him of one Wm. Coners, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Northampton National Bank.

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC.

GAMES,

And Fancy Articles of every description

—AT—

SUCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,

As will insure a speedy clearance of the stock.

Only new and specially ordered Books, Music, or Periodicals, etc., will be charged at usual prices. Everything else in stock at Reductions varying, according to the class of goods.

From 20 per cent to Half the Usual Prices.

FOR INSTANCE,

Room Paper, all kinds, under cost price.

Jewelry, at Half Price.

Sheet Music, at Half Price, for not less than \$1 worth.

Books for prizes, about one third off.

Pictures framed and unframed, under cost.

Novels, 20 to 50 per cent off.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, at 20 to 40 per cent off.

Albums at any price.

Fans, Balls, Croquet and other goods, suitable to the season at great reductions.

Please call if you require any goods whatever. No matter whether you buy largely or not, you will get them cheap.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Dundas St.

Napaneer, July 6th 1877.

PHOSFOZONE,



A compound containing all the most valuable A Hypophosphites, together with other tonic's in perfect solution and in an agreeable form. I sell a large quantity of PHOSFOZONE, and invariably hear that it has given satisfaction. Several parties have received great benefit from its use.

JAMES GOULDEN, Druggist,
175 St. Lawrence Street,
Montreal.

Prepared in laboratory of
EVANS, MERCER & Co.
Montreal.

will sell Furi
&c., at great
Prices, for Ca
Notes.

J. GIBBAE

Work & Money For the Ladies.

NO one should be idle a day, when I offer such a chance to make \$50 or \$80 per month, to canvass either for steel, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or express to any part of the Dominion. Address.

MARY J. AMEY,
Napaneer Ont.

P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired. 9

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We must provide for your wants.

YOU SHALL HAVE

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, PROVISIONS.

AS YOU WANT THEM.

Diamond & Sherwood,

Have opened a convenient store in

PAISLEY HOUSE,

For the sale of A No. 1 articles as follows:—

FLOUR,
FLOUR (Graham),
CRACKED WHEAT,
CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),
CORN,
OATS,
PEASE,
BUCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.

GOODS DELIVERED.

11-8in.



NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$50, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.

J. HENSON, Collector,
Custom House, Napaneer June 25th, 1877.

JULY 20, 1877

2th at Charlottetown.

BACK ON THE ORANGEMEN—THREE MEN WOUNDED.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 13.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., last evening, after the Orangemen had been dismissed, several of them stood out in front of the lodge-room, when they were greeted by a shower of stones from the roughs in the street. Two Orangemen were severely hurt. Another volley of stones followed, and a pistol shot from the lodge-room wounded a man. Great excitement ensued. Volley after volley of stones from the streets was answered by about twenty shots from the lodge-room. Two men were wounded by the bullets, and one severely hurt in the head by a stone. For an hour the city was in the hands of a mob, as the police were useless. The Stipendiary Magistrates, to make peace, persuaded the Orangemen to lower their flag, and quiet was restored.

The Orangemen held an excited meeting to-day, and condemned the police and the Stipendiary Magistrates. One hundred special constables have been sworn in, and twenty-eight warrants for the arrest of the ring-leaders issued. Several arrests have already been made.

Napanee Flour Mills,

Diamond & Sherwood,

to maintain an existence at this

Far Famed Mill,

FOOT OF EAST STREET.

In connection with their Mill, they now have a

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS.

As they desire to say to the public they have dispensed no hand bills as yet, but are prepared to

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,

and invite you one and all to come down to their mill and have a chat and learn about COAL.

Hard and Soft Wood,

Delivered by the cord at reasonable rates.

They have also by opening in

PAISLEY HOUSE,

make provisions for the accommodation of their numerous patrons, who upon market and other days find it a little inconvenient to come down to the Mill.

They thought of advising with their friends in business about making this move, but decided before they had called them together to do at they knew would be right for the public interest, so struck right out, relying on your support to carry them successfully onward.

It was an awful risk in these times—they do subscribe to any Commercial Agency, nor do out any canvassers, but on the ground work all success—Public Patronage.

Constantly on hand, all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, &c.

FARMERS,

our Grains are always disposable at these NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.

-8in.

Living up Business.

The subscriber being unable through continued ill health, to devote to his business

GREAT SUMMER SALE.

SLAVEN & IRONSIDE

WILL OFFER THE FOLLOWING

Special Cheap Lines,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY,

IN ORDER TO REDUCE THEIR PRESENT STOCK.

Good Factory Cotton at 6 cents per yard.

Strong Oxford Shirting at 7 cents per yard.

Beautiful Grenadine at 10 cents per yard.

Pretty Printed Muslins at 6 cents per yard.

Ladies' Zanilla Umbrellas at 50 cents each.

Splendid Tapestry Carpets at 75 cents per yard.

Fine White Linen Drill at 35 cents per yard.

Fine White Table Linen at 46 cents per yard.

Dark Serge Dress Goods at 8 cents per yard.

Fine Dark Brown Holland at 16 cents per yard.

White Home-made Flannel at 33 cents per yard.

Ladies' Embroidered White Skirts at 75 cents per yard.

Double width Bleached Sheetings at 25 cents per yard.

Good Huckaback Towels at 5 cents each.

Cricketer's Elastic Belts at 20 cents each.

WE HAVE ALSO OPENED TO-DAY

100 Pieces of American Prints at 7 cents per yard.

50 Pieces of American White Cottons at 10 cents per yard.

100 Dozen White Ribbed Hose, at 12½ cents per yard.

1000 Two Bushel Grain Bags at \$3.00 per dozen.

50 Dozen Fine Table Napkins at \$1.00 per dozen.

And a full assortment of Plain and Plaid Ducks, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Tweeds and Cloths.

REMEMBER THAT WE

Positively Give No Credit,

TO ANY PERSON.

It is only by selling for Cash that we can offer Goods at these prices.

SLAVEN & IRONSIDE.

Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPECULATION!

Pringle & Bros.,

MACHINE SHOP

THE CELEBRATED

ECLIPSE

Mower and Reaper Combined.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

PLOW SHEARS OF ALL KINDS.

STEEL AND CHILLED PLOWS.

And every variety of Casting and Machinist work, done on the Shortest Notice.

WOOD.

A quantity of Hard and Soft Wood for sale, at the lowest market price.

Foundry and Machine Shop, Mill St., west of Big Mill, Napanee.

PRINGLE BROS.

GLOBE

Life Assurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000

Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000

Income for Year 1876, \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans. Besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,

General Agent for Ont.

THOS. A. HUFFMAN,

Agt. for Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.

ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and

PAISLEY HOUSE,
provisions for the accommodation of their
erous patrons, who upon market and other
find it a little inconvenient to come down to
Mill.
ey thought of advising with their friends in
business about making this move, but decid-
efore they had called them together to do
they knew would be right for the public in-
t, so struck right out, relying on your sup-
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was an awful risk in these times—they do
subscribe to any Commercial Agency, nor
out any canvassers, but on the ground work
I success—Public Patronage.

Constantly on hand, all kinds of
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FARMERS,
Grains are always disposable at these
NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.
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STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC,
GAMES,
Fancy Articles of every description

JOCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,

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Only new and specially ordered Books,
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**om 20 per cent to Half the
Usual Prices.**

FOR INSTANCE,
om Paper, all kinds, under cost price.
velery, at Half Price.
set Music, at Half Price, for not less
han \$1 worth.

oks for prizes, about one third off.
tures framed and unframed, under cost.
vels. 20 to 50 per cent off.

1000 Two Bushel Grain Bags at \$3.00 per dozen.
50 Dozen Fine Table Napkins at \$1.00 per dozen.
And a full assortment of Plain and Plaid Ducks, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims,
Tweeds and Cloths.

REMEMBER THAT WE
Positively Give No Credit,
TO ANY PERSON.
It is only by selling for Cash that we can offer Goods at these prices.
SLAVEN & IRON SIDE.
Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPECULATION!
During the dull summer
months, the undersigned
will sell Furniture, Chairs,
&c., at greatly reduced
Prices, for Cash or Good
Notes.
J. GIBBARD & SON

**Work & Money
For the Ladies.**
No one should be idle a day, when I offer such
a chance to make \$50 or \$80 per month, to
canvass either for sale, or to travel in the Do-
minion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart for
cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes
only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady
should be without one. Reduction of price made
to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or
express to any part of the Dominion. Address.
MARY J. AMEY,
Napanee Ont.
P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired. 9

Ladies and Gentlemen,
We must provide for your wants.
YOU SHALL HAVE
FLOUR,
FEED,
MEAL,
PROVISIONS.
AS YOU WANT THEM.

Diamond & Sherwood,
Have opened a convenient store in
PAISLEY HOUSE


**SHERIFFS SALE
OF LANDS.**
County of Lennox } Will be sold at my Office, in the
and Addington. } To Wit:
COURT HOUSE
IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,
On Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of
August, A. D. 1877.
At the Hour of Twelve o'clock
Noon.
UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri
Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of
Queen's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed
against the Lands and Tenement of George
Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death
in the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administratrix
at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey
George H. Downey and John Downey. As the
estate right title and interest of the said George
Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his
death, and all the estate right title and interest of
the Defendant Azubah Pringle, as his adminis-
trix of into and out of
Land, and premises situate, lying, and being in
the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox
and Addington, and Province of Ontario, contain-
ing by admeasurement, one-fifth of an acre, be the
same more or less, being composed of Lot Num-
ber Thirteen on the South side of Dundas Street,
in that portion of the Town of Napanee aforesaid
called Upper Napanee as surveyed and laid out
on Lot Number Twenty in the first Concession of
the Township of Richmond, by Gilbert S. Clapp,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff.
Per T. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff.

\$857,000
This company only accepts first-class
risks, and is noted for the promptness with
which claims are paid.
It offers insurance on the ordinary life as
well as the endowment plans, besides those
also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-
year reserve dividend plan, by which the re-
serves as well as all other accumulations
may be withdrawn at the time specified,
thereby affording a system of endowment
under ordinary life rates.
See prospectus in hands of local agents.
H. L. COOK,
General Agent for Ont.
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,
Agt. for Napanee.
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

Land PLASTER
Now grinding and ready for use.
Superior Fine Ground
Land Plaster,
AT THE LOW RATE OF
\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.
ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the
Woolen Factory, for Williams' and
Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will
be promptly attended to. Lime delivered
when required. No Credit.
JAMES PERRY.
Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

Napanee Brewery.
X - X - X
ALE.
JOHN BOWEY,
In thanking the trade for the liberal patronage
extended to him since his establishment in busi-
ness, begs to call attention to the
Superior Quality of Ale
He is now manufacturing. The XXX brand is
equal to any made in Canada, and he is pre-
pared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc.
All orders promptly attended to.
JNO. BOWEY.
Napanee.
No-4 tf.


Public Attention
Is directed to the following Provisions of
the Fishery and Game Laws in the
Province of Ontario.
CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.
Whitefish cannot be caught from 1st
November to 10th November, both days
inclusive.
Salmon Trout, and Lake Trout, cannot
be caught from 1st November to 10th
November, both days inclusive.
Speckled Trout, Brook or River Trout,
cannot be caught from 15th September
to 1st May.
Bass, cannot be caught from 15th May
to 15th June.
Pickeral, cannot be caught from
15th April to 15th May.
Maskinonge, cannot be caught from 15th
April to 15th May.
CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME.
Deer and Cariboo, cannot be killed from
1st December to 1st September.
Moose, cannot be killed from 1st Decem-
ber to 1st September.
Partridge, cannot be killed from 1st
January to 1st September.
Duck, cannot be killed from 1st January
to 15th August.
Woodcock, cannot be killed from 1st

THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, JULY, 20th 1877.

Business Change.

Mr. R. A. Weese has removed to Mr. Molloy's old stand in the Grange block. His stock has been replenished, and the premises has been repainted and improved.

All Aboard for Niagara.

The Belleville Masonic excursion on Tuesday next will be one of the cheapest of the season. Parties from Napanee will take the morning Express at 5:52. Return tickets \$2.75, good for ten days.

Caution to Lady Teachers.

A lady teacher in the County of Frontenac has had her certificate suspended for making incorrect returns, and not accounting for a portion of the Government grant received by her.

Fine Wheat.

Mr. Robert Maxwell, Township of Kingston, has left us a fine sample of spring wheat, measuring fully five feet, which he says is the average on a field of twelve acres.

Complimentary.

In a notice of the cricket match, the *Picton Gazette* says: "Our boys speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received while in Napanee. A return match will be played here shortly."

The "Pilgrim's" Progress.

The favorite little steamer *Pilgrim*, has carried, on an average, forty passengers a day during the past week. Several picnic and fishing parties have returned, well satisfied with her superior accommodations, punctuality, and speed.

The "New York."

Capt. Collier has sold this steamer to Mr. John Soby formerly of the *Brisco House*, she has been overhauled and repaired at Mill Point, and will be repainted and put in complete trim before leaving on her first excursion trip next Wednesday. Capt. Collier will run her over the usual Bay and Lake route.

Yachting—The Pioneer.

Mr. Edwin Dickens of the *Pioneer*, intends joining the cruise of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club. Messrs Geo. Gifford sen., and M. W. Strange jr., of Kingston; John R. Cumming of Trenton; and John Mackie and John Dickens of Napanee, were elected honorary members of the club at the last meeting. The *Pioneer* is at present cruising in the Thousand Isles.

Grand Excursion.

The Napanee Juvenile Temple will muster in full force on Thursday the 26th inst., for an excursion to Indian Point, by the steamer, *New York*, which leaves Bowey's wharf at 7 o'clock a. m. That great natural wonder, the "Lake of the Mountain" will probably be visited, and other places of interest on the route, which is the most pleasant that can be taken during the summer season. Tickets 25 cents.

Law Regarding School Books.

A temporary says:—Another school case has been decided by the Minister of Education: A party in Brantford refused to pay a fee of ten cents a month, imposed by the School Board, on the ground that he supplied his own books, that the fee was exorbitant, and that the Board had no right to refuse tuition to the child of a rate-payer because he did not pay the fee. The opinion of the Minister of Education was "that it is immaterial whether his child used the books furnished by the trustees or not—that the fee imposed is within the statutable right of the trustees, and that the mode of collection prescribed by the general regulations of excluding the pupil from the school while the nonpayment continues,

A Vote of Thanks.

The Fire Brigade has tendered a vote of thanks to Messrs. Ferguson Bros., for procuring and furnishing their belts &c., at the makers' prices.

The Weather.

On Monday the thermometer stood 93° in the shade, Monday evening being the only hot night of the season. Several refreshing rains have since cooled the atmosphere.

Base Ball—Challenge.

We are instructed by the Captain of the Silver Leafs, to say, that they are now open for all challenges, and wish to hear from Adelphustown, Newburgh, or any juvenile club, between Napanee and Toronto, under 19 years of age.

Help.

Mr. Chas. Ham, the modest and active Left Field of the Silver Leaf B. B. C., is around with a card requesting aid to enable his club to test their muscle and skill with some distant city to the west of us. All spare dimes in aid of this worthy object, will perhaps ultimately result in securing for Napanee, the honor of having the crack club of the Dominion.

Eggs-traordinary.

Mr. Robt. Webster of this place has shown us half a dozen Leghorn eggs, 2½ in diameter, and weighing 27 ounces. We wish it distinctly understood that these are *bona fide* hens' eggs, as there is not an ostrich in our vicinity, and none were imported this season. Mr. W. wishes to hear from the Kingston *Whig* and other sporting paper as he now holds the championship for Napanee.

Gone but not Forgotten.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Geo. Stevenson—whose watchmaking and jewelry establishment was the attraction of the "West End"—finding his health suffering through close attention to business, took the "mid-night" on Wednesday, for Saratoga, where he intends to recuperate previous to a trip to the Silver Hills of Nevada, and perhaps the Pacific coast or Japan. From thence he hopes to return, improved in health and strength, to renew old acquaintance, and revisit the scenes of his youth.

Grand Regatta.

The Brockville Yachting Association will hold their annual sailing regatta, over a twenty mile course, on Thursday, July 26th inst. The regatta will commence at 10 a. m., and will include a handicap race open to all. There are three prizes offered, the first \$60; the second \$25, and the third \$15. Ten per cent. is to be deducted from the winning yachts only. Entries in writing must be made to the Secretary before the 24th inst. We understand Capt. John Dickens will enter the *Pioneer*.

Assault.

Before Mayor Williams on Saturday, Wm. Wilson, charged Wm. Joyce with assault, both of N. Fredericksburgh. On the evening of 12th inst., Joyce while driving near Mr. Hilton's house, called for Wilson who came out to the inside of the fence, after exchanging a few words Joyce struck at Wilson with the butt end of a whip, defendant, retreated, intending to retaliate with a stick of wood, but was prevented by his brother. After some contradictory evidence between Wilson and his witnesses, Joyce was fined \$3 and \$535 which was paid into Court. A woman was the original cause of the trouble. E. B. Stone for plaintiff, J. H. Madden, for defendant.

Firemen's Excursion.

The Napanee Fire Brigade will open the excursion season next week. The *New York* will be in readiness for the occasion, she arrived here from Mill Point, Wednesday last.

Rogers, collectors roll be referred to Finance Committee to report on at next regular meeting—Carried.

On motion the question of plank walks was deferred till next Wednesday evening.

FIREMEN'S HALL.

A communication was read from Captain of Fire Co., complaining on behalf of the Co., that the Firemen's room was used for other purposes. Mov. Roe, sec. Carscallen, that the Firemen's room be under the direction of the Capt. of the Fire Co. Carried.

Councilor Frélick entered and took his seat.

Mov. Joy, sec. Carscallen, that the matter of allowing A. Smith Esq to open up street drain near his place be referred to Street Committee with power to act—Carried.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mov. Geddes, sec. McNeill, that Mr. Storms, as a constable employed by this corporation, be not allowed to serve warrants, summonses, or subpoenas, outside of this corporation, unless the crime for any such case shall have been committed within this corporation—Lost.

Mov. Roe, sec. Geddes that a special committee composed of Messrs Miller, McNeill and Geddes be appointed to examine into the advisability of discharging the caretaker of the Town Hall, and have the chief of Police do the duties in addition to his present work, said committee to report at the next regular meeting—Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Downey Bros. Coal, Referred to Com., on Fire and water, with power to act.

An account of A. R. Lee, for setting out and painting buoys in river in 1876, was referred to Com., on Town Property to report on. The following were ordered to be paid, R. Easton Treasurer, ams paid \$30.13. G. T. Mair & Bro., repairs to Engine \$2 Andrew Gould, drawing Hose \$1. Jno. Vine, pine knots for Engine \$1. Jas. Perry splitting cedar \$23.50.

Council adjourned till special meeting Wednesday evening.

Wednesday evening, July 18th.

Council met pursuant to adjournment Mayor in chair. Present Messrs. Carscallen, Cliff, Frélick, Herring, James, Lane, McNeill, Roe, Miller and Joy.

A communication was read from Wm. McMullen Belleville, respecting Collectors roll for 1876.—Filed.

PLANK WALKS.

The following moves were carried, That the Street Com. let by public auction the jobs of building all walks ordered to-night.

A new 6 feet plank walk W. side Robt. st., from Dundas to residence of J. B. McGun.

New 6 ft. walk front of McMullen's building to Anderson's corner.

3 ft. walk from E. Vines to Isaac Ranous E. side Richmond road.

6 ft. walk opposite W. Ward Academy.

New 6 ft. walk S. side Bridge st., from Centre to West st.

Walk N. side Frederick from Raglan st., to Stevenson's gate.

Mov. Roe, sec. Miller, that the matter of raising funds for building of sidewalks be deferred until next meeting, and that no action be taken on the plankwalks already passed, until after provision has been made for the funds—Carried.

Mov. Geddes, sec. Miller, that the broken stone now owned by the corporation be put on streets at once, under direction of Street Committee.—Carried.

An account of Downey & Bro., coal for Treasurers office, \$22.51, ordered to be paid.—Council adjourned.

TAMWORTH—THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Tamworth was densely crowded on that peculiar day. It is said there were more people here than at any other time.

sally obeyed, would set all right bring all to order. I should say, in order of the day here was, (with but exception) peace, and pleasure, I think that the Dunkin law was violated here. The Rev. T. Clark, Kennebec in his speech on the stand, that he was in Tamworth before, without wing liquor drinking and too often dard's. This was seen that even Tamworth, and even at the time he said it can be proved that there was sold in the grove, and drinking at the crowd, too bad.

The Montreal affair has created agitation in the minds of the people around this locality. I presume to talk that the Orange Society will many new members shortly.

GOHEBY

July 16th 1877.

THE WAR NEWS.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE BALKANS—DETAILED BATTLE.

A correspondent at Geni Saghar reports that on Monday afternoon Turks under Liman had an engage with the Russians, defeating them driving them back into the Balkans heavy loss. The battle was at Fec twelve miles from Geni Saghar. Russian forces consisted of infantry cavalry, outnumbering the Turks, a first attack was repulsed, and a flank column of a superior force of dismounted dragons greatly imperilled the Turkish position, the Turkish artillery, splintered, raking the Russians and mowing them at every discharge. Perceiving the terrible havoc by the Turk's Gen. Gourkha ordered the Russian charge. A fearful hand-to-hand combat ensued. "Turks formed into hussars. After losing several guns, Russians attacked desperately, and full carnage followed. The Russian flanking movement and desperate slaughter threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly a brisk firing the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements under Raouf Pasha. Russians had no artillery and a rapid advance of Turkish reinforcement compelled them to face a new enemy, thus allowing their opponents an opportunity to new the attack vigorously. The Russian thus held between two rows of bullets was completely overwhelmed. Cossacks made a splendid resist fighting with the utmost bravery. Turkish charge was made over heavy dead bodies, driving the Russians into the mountains in a precipitate flight. The Turks pursued the flying Russians until they reached the mountain. This Russian advanced column consisted of Circassians and Cossacks, commanded by Col. Judelmim. The main body commanded by General Gourkha, were in light flying order, without gun transports or artillery. It is possible to estimate their losses. Russian main army intended to cross Balkans at this point, the 8th corps. It is not known what effect the pulse of Gourkha's flying column have on the main advance.

ATROCITIES UNDER RUSSIAN COLOR.

Despatches from Shumla and Buch describe the march of the Russian Europe, which is tarnished by atrocities committed by the Bulgarians and Cossacks, unhindered by the Russian Cavalry push their way ahead, spreading terror in every direction. The Mussul families fly terrified, and the savage garians fall on the helpless crowds massacre them in cold blood. Fugitives are pouring into Shumla and Varna horrible tales of death and suffering. The country is alive with Russians. They hold the road from Biela to Tesl and are marching by way of Demirap. Capon pass to Aidos and Jamboli. They threaten Rasgrad, where the Turks

master in full force on Thursday the 26th inst., for an excursion to Indian Point, by the steamer, *New York*, which leaves Bowey's wharf at 7 o'clock a. m. That great natural wonder, the "Lake of the Mountain" will probably be visited, and other places of interest on the route, which is the most pleasant that can be taken during the summer season. Tickets 25 cents.

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A contemporary says:—Another school case has been decided by the Minister of Education: A party in Brantford refused to pay a fee of ten cents a month, imposed by the School Board, on the ground that he supplied his own books, that the fee was exorbitant, and that the Board had no right to refuse tuition to the child of a rate-payer because he did not pay the fee. The opinion of the Minister of Education was that it is immaterial whether his child used the books furnished by the trustees or not—that the fee imposed is within the statutory right of the trustees, and that the mode of collection prescribed by the general regulations of excluding the pupil from the school while the non-payment continues, can be legitimately exercised, notwithstanding the general declaration of the law that all public schools are free.

The Recent Death By Lightning.

We have been furnished by Mr. Allison with the following particulars relating to the death of young Basilie Crevier on the 12th inst., in addition to what appeared in the papers of that date. In company with Mr. S. Wright, foreman, he was engaged in repairing the M. Tel. Co.'s line four miles south of Tamworth. About five o'clock in the afternoon, Wright and deceased were together, while the latter was trimming the brush from a tree in contact with the wire. The knife being attached to a long pole in the hands of Crevier, Wright was just giving directions, what small limbs to cut, as the flash came. Wright fell, but soon recovered and saw Crevier lying on his back in the ditch, beside him, with his eyes fixed. He rained him with his hat and tried to bring him too, in about ten minutes he recovered a little and remarked "take me away out of this" in English, which was very unusual as he always spoke in French, even if asked a question in English. He then expired. After the accident the body was carried to the residence of Mr. Robt. Reid (farmer) at Hannah's corners, where they kindly assisted our foreman in every possible way to restore life. Mr. Reid drove the body to Napanee. No blame can be attached to the Company as the accident was purely accidental. The poles were shattered, and the wires melted in several places, by the flash which killed Crevier and damaged the instruments in Croyden and Tamworth. The young man was the sole support of a widowed mother. His remains were forwarded to his home at St. Anne's P. Q., by the midnight train.

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The return match between Belleville and Napanee was played on the latter's ground, on Monday. It will be seen from the score that Napanee was badly beaten in the first innings. The fielding of Belleville was excellent, but some ridiculous decisions of their umpire, created a deal of dissatisfaction. A little previous "reading up" in Cricket rules would have been beneficial to this gentleman. The Belleville *Intelligencer* says:—"The strongest eleven ought to have been sent, but this was not done, most of the team who were selected to go to Napanee belonging to the second eleven." The above may be true, with the exception of Clarke and Egan, two of the most effective players in the Belleville club, and who, doubtless, turned the scale. Mr. Jno. Bowey was the umpire for Napanee, and as usual, was a favorite with both parties.

NAPANEE FIRST INNINGS.

W. L. Geddes, b. Smart	2
D. E. Bogart, b. Smart	0
H. E. Moore, b. Smart	8
F. Chinnick, b. Smart	5

success from the winning jacks only. Entries in writing must be made to the Secretary before the 24th inst. We understand Capt. John Dickens will enter the *Pioneer*.

Assault.

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Firemen's Excursion.

The Napanee Fire Brigade will open the excursion season next week. The *New York* will be in readiness for the occasion, she arrived here from Mill Point on Wednesday, having completed her repairs, an awning will be attached on the forward part of the boat, making the seating capacity over 600, and protected from the sun. The steamer leaves Bowey's Dock, foot of Robert street, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 6:30 a. m., touching at Mill Point at 7:30, Bath 9:30, Stella Point and Kingston, where excursionists will have ample time to visit the city, barracks, penitentiary, etc. Tickets for the round trip, from Napanee and Mill Point 50 cents, Bath 25 cents. Children half price.

Our Volunteers.

The N. B. G. A. having re-organized, commenced their annual drill on Monday under a scorching July sun, which they endured like veterans. They continue drilling through the week, and will close with a parade to Divine service on Sunday morning. The officers of the Battery are

- Captain—E. Hooper
- 1st. Lieut.—T. S. Henry.
- 2nd "—E. S. Abrams.
- Sgt. Maj.—Geo. Herring.
- 1st. Sgt.—D. M. Davy.
- 2nd "—R. L. Henry.
- 3rd "—Jas. Davis.
- 1st. Corp.—Justus Bartels.
- 2nd "—J. A. Mackie.
- 3rd "—Geo. Huff.
- 1st. Bom.—C. Higley.
- 2nd "—P. M. Barton.
- 3rd "—J. S. Robinson.

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TOWN COUNCIL.

Napanee, July 16th.

They Mayor in the chair—Present Messrs. Carscallen, Geddes, James, Joy, Leve, Miller, McNeill and Roe.

PETITIONS.

Councillor Joy presented petition from E. Vine, praying to be refunded taxes

McGunn.

New 6 ft. walk front of McMullen's building to Anderson's corner.

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TAMWORTH—THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Tamworth was densely crowded on that peculiar day. It is said there were more people here on that day, than ever were seen here before, and probably more than will be for a while again.

The town was neatly decorated, and abundantly provided, and every token of welcome to strangers was evidently manifested. It was a day of rejoicing. All seemed to be enlivened by the charming sound of music by various instruments, which followed the waving banners of freedom, leading the various lodges along the streets. Shortly after dinner, the grand procession proceeded to Helem's grove, not to the field of battle, but to advocate the glorious hiding of liberty. Just then, the courage of many seemed to give way, they turned back to the town; because there was every appearance of rain, yet, an immense crowd stood the ground steadfast, and the clouds were kept from letting down their contents in this locality, until this prominent part of the day's proceedings was over. Then the rain came freely. A number of gentlemen took their seats on the stand, "ready to speak a word in due season" on the glorious topic of the day, if called upon. Among the many, several of the sons of Levi were seen. The Rev. A. Dawson, opened the meeting by reading the 1st chap. of the book of the prophet Nahum, prayer was offered by the Rev. ————Then the Grand Chaplain took for his text the 7th and 8th verses in the chapter which was previously read. He dwelt much upon the evidences which were both in ancient and modern history to prove the statement in his text, and especially the event which was the pre-eminent topic of the day, was greatly observed. After the closing of the sermon, several gentlemen were called upon to speak, last of all Mr. Roe, Napanee. He spoke well up in the rights of man, not merely as a member of Orangeism or a protestant, or a Roman Catholic; but as a member of the community at large. Why should not every man enjoy the liberty of conscience, and as a loyal subject be protected in this enjoyment? He was loudly applauded by the people, yet I understand that there was an odd one among the many that felt rather peevish on the occasion, which is often the case in such gatherings. This spirit frequently gives rise to discord. It is the canker of every society, yes of the community in general. It is a corroding malady, it eats its seats on, till the vital sap is wasted. Why this evil be natural and hereditary, we cannot tell, but strange to say, many are those who are affected by the unfortunate disease. There are few around here since the Twelfth, there is a dark frown on their countenances, there is not the usual smile playing on the cheek, which are sure symptoms of the evil in the constitutions. Facts are strong and stubborn things! To think of warty where this evil presides would be absurd, as well look for it in a den of asps or jackalls. Is this malady curable? In answer, it is very hard to say, because the patient never seeks for a physician. They are so bound by the

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The various correspondents in Sh concern in stating that they witnessed result of Russian attacks on near Turkish populations in the shape of woe of old men, women, and children. refugees say Russian troops attacked gon trains going into Shumla, and murdered people indiscriminately. They fire some parties with artillery.

A Clergyman Sentenced to P Servitude.

At the Central Criminal Court, London Richard Marsh Watson, who ple guilty last session to a charge of sending a threatening letter to a lady at Bath manding money, with menaces, brought up for judgement. The pris was a clerk in holy orders, and he married the sister of the prosecutrix. lead, of course, to an intimacy with whole of the family, and in 1864 prisoner seduced prosecutrix, his v sister, and the result of their intir was the birth of a child. After this the prisoner appeared to have persued systematic course of persecution toward the prosecutrix, and by a threat of ex ing what had taken between them, succeeded in obtaining large sums of money. For some time the persecution appeared to have ceased, but in March last he another letter demanding £200 from prosecutrix, and threatened to expose relations that had existed between them if his request was not complied with. Mr. Digby Seymour, in asking for judgement, stated these facts, and said the prisoner appeared to have carried a most horrible system of seduction and that a number of other young women had been victims to his villainy. In case he appeared to have suggested young woman that she should intro him to some young lady, whom he misled to marry. Among his papers there was found the following document:—

September 23, 187

I, Emily ——— take you Richard Marsh Watson, from this day forth, my wedded husband; and I now swear love you faithfully during our whole life, and that I will lawfully marry as soon as you are free, and that in meantime I shall love you as your lawful wife; and I swear this is the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

(Signed),

Emily ———

The prisoner was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

A Lady Decapitated.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident has occurred at Botley road railway station, near Cr

the death of young Basilie Crevier on the 12th inst., in addition to what appeared in the papers on that date. In company with Mr. S. Wright, foreman, he was engaged in repairing the M. Tel., Co's Line four miles south of Tamworth. About five o'clock in the afternoon, Wright and deceased were together, while the latter was trimming the brush from a tree in contact with the wire. The knife being attached to a long pole in the hands of Crevier, Wright was just giving directions, what small limbs to cut, as the flash came. Wright fell, but soon recovered and saw Crevier lying on his back in the ditch, beside him, with his eyes fixed. He fanned him with his hat and tried to bring him too, in about ten minutes he recovered a little and remarked "take me away out of this" in English, which was very unusual as he always spoke in French, even if asked a question in English, he then expired. After the accident the body was carried to the residence of Mr. Robt. Reid (farmer) at Hamah's corners, where they kindly assisted our foreman in every possible way to restore life. Mr. Reid drove the body to Napanee. No blame can be attached to the Company as the accident was purely accidental. The poles where shattered, and the wires melted in several places, by the flash which killed Crevier and damaged the instruments in Croydon and Tamworth. The young man was the sole support of a widowed mother. His remains were forwarded to his home at St. Anne's P. Q., by the midnight train.

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NAPANEE—FIRST INNINGS.

H. L. Geddes, b Smart	3
D. E. Bogart, b Smart	2
H. E. Moore, b Pedan	2
F. Chinnick, b Smart	2
S. Abrams, b Pedan	2
F. Richardson, b Smart	2
T. D. Prayn, b Pedan	2
C. A. Hooper, b Pedan	1
W. Hayes, run out	1
W. Blewett, run out, b Smart	0
A. Liver, not out	0
Byes	0
Total	25

BELEVILLE—FIRST INNINGS.

Simpson, run out	1
Jenkins, b Bogart	1
J. Clarke, not out	41
Reeves, c McLiver, b Bogart	9
Pedan, b Bogart	9
Smart, c Bogart, b Abrams	0
Tule, b Abrams	0
Wallbridge, run out	0
Benjamin, c Richardson	0
Wood, b Abrams	1
Brownley, c Blewett, b Abrams	1
Byes	1
Wides	2
Total	68

NAPANEE—SECOND INNINGS.

H. E. Moore, b Smart	3
A. McLiver, b Smart	7
T. D. Prayn, b Pedan	7
H. L. Geddes, c Simpson, b Pedan	11
F. Chinnick, b Smart	3
S. Abrams, b Smart	3
F. Richardson, c Smart, b Pedan	4
W. Hayes, not out	4
C. Hooper, c Clark, b Wood	1
W. Blewett, c Wallbridge	0
Wides	1
No Balls	1
Total	34

Victory for Belleville, one innings and nine runs.

touching at Mill-Point at 7:30, Bath 9:30, Stella Point and Kingston, where excursionists will have ample time to visit the city, barracks, penitentiary, etc. Tickets for the round trip, from Napanee and Mill Point 50 cents, Bath 25 cents. Children half price.

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2nd. "—E. S. Abrams.
Sgt. Maj.—Geo. Herring.
1st. Sgt.—D. M. Davy.
2nd. "—R. L. Henry.
3rd. "—Jas. Davis.
1st. Corp.—Justus Bartels.
2nd. "—J. A. Mackie.
3rd. "—Geo. Huff.
1st. Bomb.—F. Higley.
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TOWN COUNCIL.

Napanee, July 16th.

They Mayor in the chair—Present Messrs. Carscallen, Geddes, James, Joy, Lane, Miller, McNeill and Roe.

PETITIONS.

Councillor Roe presented petition from E. Vine, praying to be refunded taxes which he claims are unjustly levied. Mov. Roe, sec. Lane, that matter be referred to Finance committee to report on. Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From James Emberson, Inspector of Board of Health, calling attention of Council to the bad state of the cellar of Henry Boyle and Smith & Anderson. Mov. Roe, sec. Joy, that it be referred to Board of Health.—Carried.

GRANBY CUMMINS.

appeared before the bar of Council petitioning for charity. Mov. Geddes, sec. McNeill, that she be allowed \$1 worth of provisions per week for three months.—Carried.

Mov. Roe, sec. Carscallen, that report be received and adopted.—Carried.

TOWN PROPERTY.

The committee report that they have renewed the insurance on the Town Hall, in the Queen Ins. Co., and gave an order to R. Easton for \$21.88 in payment thereof.—Report Adopted.

Mov. Miller, sec. Joy. That the Street Committee select from the plank furnished by Mr. Rathbun, sufficient plank to build drain on Centre st., Mov. in amendment, sec. Lane, that the matter be referred to Street Committee with power to act. Amendment carried. Mov. James, sec. Miller, that M. T.

seemed to be animated by the charming sound of music by various instruments, which followed the waving banners of freedom, leading the various lodges along the streets. Shortly after dinner, the grand procession proceeded to Helem's grove, not to the field of battle, but to advocate the glorious bidding of liberty. Just then, the courage of many seemed to give way, they turned back to the town; because there was every appearance of rain, yet, an immense crowd stood the ground steadfast, and the clouds were kept from letting down their contents in this locality, until this prominent part of the day's proceedings was over. Then the rain came freely. A number of gentlemen took their seats on the stand, "ready to speak a word in due season" on the glorious topic of the day, if called upon. Among the many, several of the sons of Levi were seen. The Rev. A. Dawson, opened the meeting by reading the 1st chap. of the book of the prophet Naham, prayer was offered by the Rev. ———. Then the Grand Chaplain took for his text the 7th and 8th verses in the chapter which was previously read. He dwelt much upon the evidences which were both in ancient and modern history to prove the statement in his text, and especially the event which was the pre-eminant topic of the day, was greatly observed. After the closing of the sermon, several gentlemen were called upon to speak, last of all Mr. Roe, Napanee. He spoke well upon the rights of man, not merely as a member of Orangeism or a protestant, or a Roman Catholic; but as a member of the community at large. Why should not every man enjoy the liberty of conscience, and as a loyal subject be protected in this enjoyment? He was loudly applauded by the people, yet I understand that there was an old one among the many that felt rather peevish on the occasion, which is often the case in such gatherings. This spirit frequently gives rise to discord. It is the canker of every society, yes of the community in general. It is a corroding malady, it eats in its seats on, till the vital sap is wasted. Whether this evil be natural and hereditary, we cannot tell, but strange to say, many are those who are affected by the unfortunate disease. There are few around here since the Twelfth, there is a dark frown on their countenances, there is not the usual smile playing on the cheek, which are sure symptoms of the evil in the constitutions. Facts are strong and stubborn things! To think of unity where this evil presides would be absurd, as well look for it in a den of asps or jackalls. Is this malady curable? In answer, it is very hard to say, because the patient never seeks for a physician. They are so bound by the ties of tradition, and are all so wise and holy in their own estimation, that even a modest hint to the prevailing disease, would be certain to give provocation. However allow me to advance the following hints to the free and the generous. Constitutional peculiarity is hard to be overcome, it is like constitutional weakness, that requires time and tonics to strengthen it, but by a quiet, peaceable, forbearing process, much might be done. Let all causes of provocation be removed that can be so. Let taunting language cease. Take upon you the task of reformers, rather than revilers. Let your applications be in small doses at the time for to secure digestion. Patience will do more to effect a cure, than a direct, or a rash application. Be sure to persevere without growing weary in well doing, and if you succeed in rooting out the deceitful malady, you will deserve more genuine applause than Alexander when he had conquered a world. If there be one practical precept which we could wish to be printed in starchy characters on the dark face of our nightly sky, written in sunbeams on the tablet of the earth, and uttered both night and day in voices from the heavens, that the attention of men might be irresistibly turned to it, and their hearts unavoidably impressed by it, this is one. *Forbearing on another in love.* This one short precept, univer-

result of Russian attacks on una Turkish populations in the shape of woe of old men, women, and children. refugees saw Russian troops attacked gon trains going into Shumla, and murdered people indiscriminately. They're some parties with artillery.

A Clergyman Sentenced to P Servitude.

At the Central Criminal Court, Lon Richard Marsh Watson, who ple guilty last session to a charge of sen a threatening letter to a lady at Bath manding money, with menaces, brought up for judgement. The pris was a clerk in holy orders, and he married the sister of the prosecutrix. lead, of course, to an intimacy with whole of the family, and in 1864 prisoner seduced prosecutrix, his v sister, and the result of their intir was the birth of a child. After this e the prisoner appeared to have persu systematic course of persecution tow the prosecutrix, and by a threat of ex ing what had taken between them, cceeded in obtaining large sums of mo For some time the persecution appe to have ceased, but in March last he another letter demanding £200 from prosecutrix, and threatened to expose relations that had existed between i if his request was not complied w Mr. Digby Seymour, in asking for ju ment, stated these facts, and said the prisoner appeared to have carrie a most horrible system of seduce and that a number of other young wo had been victims to his villainy. In case he appeared to have suggested young woman that she should intro him to some young lady, whom he mised to marry. Among his pa there was found the following d ment:—

September 23, 187 I, Emily ——— take you Ric Marsh Watson, from this day forth, i my wedded husband; and I now swe love you faithfully during our we life, and that I will lawfully marry as soon as you are free, and that in meantime I shall love you as your la wife; and I swear this is the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. (Signed), Emily—

The prisoner was sentenced to tw years' penal servitude.

A Lady Decapitated

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident has occurred Betley road railway station, near Cr Eng. The mail from the north reached this spot, when the occupant a composite carriage were startled the body of the carriage being lite smashed to atoms by iron bars run into it. The train was pulled up as as possible, and the carriage was det ed, when it ascertained to have posse four occupants, one of whom was Crofts, Carlton Green, Lancaster. lay dead with her head and skull completely away from her body. husband; who sat at her side, died that after being struck she died imm ately. The officials found that th the husband and son of the dece were covered with debris, blood, brains, yet they were totally uninj and also a commercial traveller na Fitzgerald, from London; and a soli proceeding to the Court of Chancery. far as is known, the accident occurre this wise. A luggage train was pro ing towards Crewe, one of the truck which was laden with bars of iron, of which got loose, and, being laid t versely over the side of the waggon, the mail dashed up, tore in shreds part of the carriage, killing Mrs. C instantaneously.

The Boston policeman is all neither club nor belt. He overcame offender by sheer intellectuality.

NAPANEE EXPRESS, JULY 20 1877

Rogers, collectors roll be referred to Finance Committee to report on at next regular meeting—Carried.

On motion the question of plank walks was deferred till next Wednesday evening.

FIREMEN'S HALL.

A communication was read from Captain of Fire Co., complaining on behalf of the Co., that the Firemen's room was used for other purposes. Mov. Roe, sec. Jarscallen, that the Firemen's room be under the direction of the Capt. of the Fire Co. Carried.

Councillor Frölick entered and took his seat.

Mov. Joy, sec. Carscallen, that the matter of allowing A. Smith Esq. to open a street drain near his place be referred to Street Committee with power to act—Carried.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mov. Geddes, sec. McNeil, that Mr. forms, as a constable employed by this corporation, be not allowed to serve warrants, summonses, or subpoenas, outside of this corporation, unless the crime for which such case shall have been committed within this corporation—Lost.

Mov. Roe, sec. Geddes that a special committee composed of Messrs Miller, McNeill and Geddes be appointed to examine into the advisability of discharging the caretaker of the Town Hall, and have the chief, of Police do the duties in addition to his present work, said committee to report at the next regular meeting—Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Downey Bros, Coal, Referred to Com., on fire and water, with power to act.

An account of A. R. Lee, for setting out and painting buoys in river in 1876, as referred to Com., on Town Property report on. The following were ordered to be paid, R. Easton Treasurer, aunts aid \$30.13. G. T. Mair & Bro., repairs Engine \$2. Andrew Gould, drawing loss \$1. Jno. Vine, pine knots for engine \$1. Jas. Perry splitting cedar 23.50.

Council adjourned till special meeting Wednesday evening.

Wednesday evening, July 18th.

Council met pursuant to adjournment Mayor in chair. Present Messrs. Carscallen, Cliff, Frölick, Herring, James, McNeil, Roe, Miller and Joy.

A communication was read from Wm. McMullen Belleville, respecting Collectors roll for 1876.—Filed.

PLANK WALKS.

The following moves were carried, That the Street Com. let by public auction the bids of building all walks ordered tonight.

A new 6 feet plank walk W. side Robt. from Dundas to residence of J. B. McGinn.

New 6 ft. walk front of McMullen's adjoining to Anderson's corner.

3 ft. walk from E. Vines to Isaac Anous E. side Richmond road.

6 ft. walk opposite W. Ward Academy. New 6 ft. walk S. side Bridge st., from Centre to West st.

Walk N. side Frederick from Raglan st. to Stevenson's gate.

Mov. Roe, sec. Miller, that the matter of raising funds for building of sidewalks be deferred until next meeting, and that no action be taken on the plankwalks ready passed, until after provision has been made for the funds—Carried.

Mov. Geddes, sec. Miller, that the rotten stone now owned by the corporation be put on streets at once, under direction of Street Committee—Carried. An account of Downey & Bro., coal for rearsurers office, \$22.51, ordered to be paid.—Council adjourned.

sally obeyed, would set all right, and bring all to order. I should say, that the order of the day here was, (with but little exception) peace, and pleasure, I heard that the Dunkin law was violated even here. The Rev. T. Clark, Kennebec, said in his speech on the stand, that he never was in Tamworth before, without witnessing liquor drinking and too-often drunkards. This was seen that evening in Tamworth, and even at the time he spoke. It can be proved that there was liquor sold in the grove, and drinking among the crowd, too bad.

The Montreal affair has created great agitation in the minds of the people around this locality. I presume by the talk that the Orange Society will have many new members shortly.

GOHEBYDD.

July 16th 1877.

THE WAR NEWS.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE BALKANS—DESPERATE BATTLE.

A correspondent at Geni Saghra reports that on Monday afternoon the Turks under Liman had an engagement with the Russians, defeating them and driving them back into the Balkans with heavy loss. The battle was at Feditch, twelve miles from Geni Saghra. The Russian forces consisted of infantry and cavalry, outnumbering the Turks, whose first attack was repulsed, and a flanking column of a superior force of dismounted dragoons greatly imperilled the Turkish position, the Turkish artillery, splendidly handled, raking the Russians and thinning them at every discharge. Perceiving the terrible havoc by the Turk's fire, Gen. Gourkha ordered the Russians to charge. A fearful hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Turks formed into hollow squares. After losing several guns, the Russians attacked desperately, and fearful carnage followed. The Russians flanking movement and desperate onslaught threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly a brisk firing on the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements under Raouf Pasha. The Russians had no artillery and a rapid advance of Turkish reinforcement compelled them to face a new enemy, thus affording their opponents an opportunity to renew the attack vigorously. The Russian line thus held between two rows of bayonets was completely overwhelmed. The Cossacks made a splendid resistance, fighting with the utmost bravery. The Turkish charge was made over heaps of dead bodies, driving the Russians back into the mountains in a precipitate flight. The Turks pursued the flying Russians until they reached the mountain pass. This Russian advanced column consisted of Circassians and Cossacks, commanded by Col. Judelmin. The main body was commanded by General Gourkha. They were in light flying order, without wagon transports or artillery. It is impossible to estimate their losses. The Russian main army intended to cross the Balkans at this point, the 8th corps leading. It is not known what effect the repulse of Gourkha's flying column will have on the main advance.

ATROCITIES UNDER RUSSIAN COLORS.

Despatches from Shumla and Bucharest describe the march of the Russians in Europe, which is tarnished by atrocities committed by the Bulgarians and Circassians, unhindered by the Russian troops. Cavalry push their way ahead, spreading terror in every direction. The Mussulman families fly terrified, and the savage Bulgarians fall on the helpless crowds and massacre them in cold blood. Fugitives are pouring into Shumla and Varna with horrible tales of death and suffering. The

Railway Strike.

THE FIREMEN OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY, HAVING STRUCK WORK, TAKE MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va. July 17.—Col. Faulkner, with seventy-five men of the Berkeley Light Infantry, arrived and took charge of one of the west bound freight trains that had been detained by the strikers here, and placing his men on board attempted to move it on its way west. The train was fired upon by the mob, and one of the soldiers wounded. The military returned the fire and killed one of the rioters. This was followed by the wildest excitement. The strikers then cut the couplings of the cars, rendering it impossible to move the train. The strikers have absolute control of everything. The military, under Faulkner, sympathizing with the strikers, have been withdrawn the presence of the military only serves further to exasperate them. The town is wild with excitement, and the strikers and their friends, to the number of 1,000, are marching about bidding defiance to the military and authorities. Some seventy-five or eighty engines are congregated here, and none are allowed to depart. A committee from the striking firemen have notified the engineers that in case any engineer shall attempt to take a train out of town, he will be shot. At noon a cattle train for Baltimore attempted to start, whereupon the rioters flocked on board, and with revolvers at the head of the engineer and the fireman compelled them to run it into the stockyards, where the cattle were unloaded. Passenger trains are not interfered with, the strike being confined to transportation men so far. The military are passive and awaiting further orders from the Governor.

The Archbishop's Address.

After high mass at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, Archbishop Lynch adverted to the disturbance at Montreal on the Twelfth, and in the course of his remarks said: "The feuds and bitter animosities of the old world should have no place in our prosperous new country, which, to facilitate its progress, should be the home of peace, law and order." Seeing that no good can arise from senseless display, he would wish that the Government should put an end to all party processions, inasmuch as they engender bad feeling and lead to strife and contention. His Grace counselled calmness and moderation in all things, and earnestly hoped that his people would never, by word or deed, countenance violation of public peace, as it was a very grave crime.

A Southwold farmer three months ago refused \$2 a bushel for 400 wheat in his granary. Two or three days ago he sold it at \$1.60. The new wheat will open at about \$1.50 per bushel.

"The Canadian Life Insurance Company is sending half a million of dollars to St. John to be loaned out to those desirous of rebuilding."

The other day D. Hattie brought in from Sherbrooke 546 ounces of gold, proceeds of part of a month's yield of five mines. The value is about \$10,500.—Halifax Citizen.

The following is a full list of the wells in the Petrolia oil region:—Wells in full working order, 453; wells more or less neglected, 83; Wells in preparation 119; total number of wells, 655.

New hay is selling in London at \$10 per ton.

Charles Buchanan, of Elina, has been fined \$2 and costs for adulterating his milk delivered to the Githum cheese factory.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

Currants—75c per pall.
Apples—8c. to \$1.20. per bag.
Barley—50c.
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Bread—16c. per loaf.
Butter—25c. to 26c. per lb.
Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
Coal—\$5 to \$8 ton.
Calf skins—8c. per lb rough.
" " " " " trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Chicots—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Clover Seed—\$7 per bushel.
Deacon skins 25c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.90 retail.
Geece—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Lamb and Pelts—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
Lard " " 10c. to 15c.
Oatmeal—\$1.00. per cwt., retail.
Oats—30c.
Onions—8c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Potatoes—\$1.75 per bag.
New Potatoes \$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
Green Peas \$1.20 per bush.
Peas—70c. to 72c.
Pork " " —\$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Raspberries—10c. qt.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Timothy Seed—\$2.00 to 2.60 per bush.
Turkeys—30c. to \$1.00. each.
Wheat—\$1.25.
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
" soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00. "

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common SORE Throat, One bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents' worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Toga County, Pa. says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by SIX applications." Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the persons had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ELECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of Six of the BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop and Lyman are blown in the bottle, and "Take no other." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—ELECTRIC—Selected and Electro.

Crockery & Glassware,

AT COST

A NEW SIGHT HAS COME TO TOWN
 IT IS PATENTED EYE-SIGHT
 H. W. SMITH,
 I AM A HAPPY POSSESSOR.
 He will prescribe all you desire it at reasonable
 rates. Call and look at
 JOHNSTON & CONRATH'S
Economical Spectacles,
 EASY FITTING.
 Eye-Glasses and Superior Eye Tryer.
 This firm has appointed me sole agent of their

Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special Attention:

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lk delivered to the Gatham cheese
tory.

A snake measuring eight feet in length
l three inches in diameter was killed
the Township of Warwick.

The St. John daily papers, the *Tele-
graph Globe*, and *News*, now come to
l size again, and all beautifully print-
from new type.

Man glories in his strength; woman
ries in her hair Butter glories in
h.

Grasshoppers are ravaging the crops
Perth and vicinity, salt and coal oil are
ng used to destroy the pests with ad-
ed excellent effect.

The Chicago city council has prohib-
the retailing of fireworks in the city,
posing a penalty of not less than \$25
more than \$100 for violation.

"Please don't shoot the cows," is a sign
a farmer's fence near Chicago, intend-
for city sportsman who go out after
erie chickens.

hat every body says must be
true."

The incontrovertible testimony offered
those who have used Dr. Pierce's
corite Prescription induced the
tor to sell it under a positive guaran-
Many ladies have refused to
ny it on account of a general belief of
juice against advertised medicines.
me ask a question. Are you pre-
ced against sewing machines? I can-
I have seen them advertised? or can
I doubt the ingenuity and skill equi-
n their invention? Again, would
I refuse to insure your home? I can-
company advertised that it had paid
lions in losses, and yet in a period of
eral millions? Do such advertise-
nts shake your confidence, and excite
judices? Then why refuse to credit
testimony of those who have found
Favorite Prescription to be all that is
med for it in overcoming those ad-
nts peculiar to your sex? Why sub-
to the use of harsh, and perhaps
stic treatment, thus aggravating your
ady when relief is guaranteed, and a
itiye, perfect, and permanent cure has
n effected in thousands of cases?

WARREN STATION, Ill., Oct 24th, 1876.
V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Allow me to extend my
st sincere thanks to you for the great
redit my wife has received from the
of your Favorite Prescription. She
fered almost intolerably before using
r medicine, and I had tried the skill
several physicians but to no purpose.
ally, I thought I would give the
orite Prescription a trial, and she is
s sound and well.

Very gratefully yours,
D. A. HUNTER.

THE CRADLE.

STER—on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr.
Robt. Webster of son.

THE ALTAR.

NGE—LAMPHEE—At the residence of the

It is composed of Six of the Best
Oils that are known. Is as good for
internal as for external use, and is believ-
ed to be immeasurably superior to any-
thing ever made. Will save you much
suffering and many dollars of expense.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature
of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the
name of Northrop and Lyman are blown in
the bottle, and "Take no other." Sold by
all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NOR-
THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Pro-
prietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—ELECTRIC—Selected and Elec-
trified.

Crockery & Glassware,

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

Cost and Under

FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

Call and Secure Bargains.

Cash Paid for Butter and
Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

SEE! LOOK! BEHOLD!



A NEW SIGHT HAS COME TO TOWN

IT IS PATENTED EYE-SIGHT
F. W. SMITH,

THE HAPPY POSSESSOR.
He will provide all who desire it at reasonable
rates. Call and look at

JOHNSTON & CONRATH'S

Economical Spectacles,

EASY FITTING.

Eye-Glasses, and Superior Eye Tryer.

This firm has appointed me sole agent of their
goods in this vicinity.

F. W. SMITH,

Napanee.

Optician and Jeweler.

No-47

WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851.

CAPITAL, \$800,000

With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

WE ARE OFFERING

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING

One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,

—AND—

FOR CASH ONLY.

We Bid Defiance to all Competition.

Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special
Attention :

Dress Goods

THAT no person will refuse to buy
from, after examining the prices.

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully sel-
ected Stock of Alpacaes, Brilliant-
tines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French
Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty
durability and cheapness cannot
be bought cheaper in the Province.

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable
Stock in any town between To-
ronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at Special Prices.
Too large to enumerate. Extraor-
dinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from
the lowest to the highest grade
of every width, and at all prices, ad-
mitted by all our Customers to be the
Cheapest, of the best value and best
patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,

Ducks, Shirtings,

AN IMMENSE STOCK, which
we are selling at the very bot-
tom prices.

Tailoring Depart-

CARPETS.

IN Tapestry, Brussels, all Wools,
3 Ply and 2 Ply, Unions, and
Hemp, at Prices to suit the times.

Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, Cut to fit any
size of Rooms of the best En-
glish and American makers, Mat-
tings and Mats, Cocoa Mattings, all
widths, of good quality.

At Low Prices

Window Curtains

AND

House Furnishing
GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace
Curtains and Damasks, Repps
Terry's Holland and Opaque shades
Furniture Covering, Cretons and
Chintz, Piano and able Covers in
great variety.

Dress Making

DEPARTMENT

PARTICULAR Attention is given to
the Making up of Dresses and
Mantles in the latest style,

AT LOW PRICES.

This Department is under the su-
pervision of a lady of taste and skill
and all work is done by experienced
hands.

TO BUY GOODS FOR CASH AT CASH PRICES.

All we ask is a fair unprejudiced trial to please the people of the County of
Lennox and Addington both in Goods and Prices. The same attention given
to rich and poor.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

The Weights and Measures Act.

The Monetary Times thus summarizes the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act:—

Among the Acts passed latest by the Dominion House at its recent session, is the one assented to on 27th April, providing for the amendment of that passed four years ago, relating to Weights and Measures. The Imperial bushel measure, containing eight Imperial or standard gallons, is now the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure; and from this all other measures require to be computed, these forming parts or multiples of the standard bushel. It is also provided that after the date named, the standard bushel thus established shall be held, unless otherwise stipulated, to be the measure agreed to as between the parties to any sale of goods by "dry measure." It is quite permissible to use the wine gallons of 231 cubic inches, or the Winchester bushel of 2150 42-100 cubic inches, according to special understanding between the buyer and seller, and the ratio which these bear to the standard is six wine gallons, equal to five standard gallons while 1,031 Winchester bushel equals one of the Imperial.

The cental system has by this Act been adopted. The "hundred-weight" and the ton are by it declared to consist of one hundred pounds averdupois, and two thousand pounds averdupois, respectively, instead of the "English hundred" one hundred and twelve pounds, or the "long ton" of twenty-two hundred and forty, which it was previously optional to use. The hundred pound weight with its multiples and parts are now the Standard for heavy goods. And it is provided that any duties or tolls legally imposed shall be levied on the ton or hundred weight thus established. Public weighers and measurers are required to use the standard of weight here laid down under twenty dollars penalty; and the amounts of all contracts of sales of goods sold by weight must be expressed by centals and parts of the cental.

Grain, vegetables, and fruits, however, when sold by the bushel, have the weight of each regulated according to the following table; and contracts for these articles will be held by law to mean not a bushel by measure, but by weight, unless otherwise agreed upon, as under:

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Indian Corn, fifty-six pounds.
Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Peas, sixty pounds.
Barley, forty-eight pounds.
Oats, thirty-four pounds.
Beans, sixty pounds.
Clover Seed, sixty pounds.
Timothy Seed, forty-eight pounds.
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds.
Flax Seed, fifty pounds.
Hemp Seed, forty-four pounds.
Blue Grass Seed, fourteen pounds.
Castor Beans, forty pounds.
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, and onions, sixty pounds.
Salt, fifty six pounds.
Dried Apples, twenty-two pounds.
Dried Peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Malt, thirty-six pounds.

The twenty-sixth section of the Act, as amended, provides that "within two months of the expiration of one year" from their first verification and stamping, and so on year by year, all measures, weights and weighing machines are to be again inspected, and a new certificate obtained. This may seem troublesome, and one naturally remarks, must be expensive, but it is provided that the subsequent inspection will cost only one-fourth the regular fee, so long as no deficiency be found in the merchant's weights or measures. Makers of scales or measures do not require to have them stamped so long as they are lying in his warehouse unsold or unused.

The penalty for the use of unstamped measures of from five to fifty dollars for

VARIOUS ITEMS.

President Hayes has almost entirely given up drinking in public.

The peach crop of Maryland and Delaware peninsula this year is estimated at 8,000,000 baskets.

Indiantown, near St. John, N., has organized a special constable force, and eighty-four men have been sworn in.

A Belleville boy aged fourteen, has been sent to gaol for two months for thrashing his mother.

An Iowa postmaster refused to deliver a Fourth of July oration because the President did not want officials to engage in politics.

The Senate of the University of London has decided to admit women to degrees in other faculties as well as in medicine.

Swarms of red legged locusts are devastating portions of Oakland and Ionia counties, Michigan. The farmers are cutting down the crops to save them.

The residents of Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester counties Pa. have been compelled to hold a meeting to devise protective measures against the tramps.

Since June 1st, 1876, 12,000,000 pounds of dried apples have been exported from the United States—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

Farmers residing along the public roads throughout the country state that the tramps actually steal the old hats off the scare-crows in the corn fields.

The New Rochelle, N. Y. school board have decided to continue the reading of the Bible in the public schools, but no pupil will be compelled to attend during such reading.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that the several States have the right to tax national bank stockholders and compel their officials to tell who the stockholders are.

The coloured men of New York have started a movement looking to the emancipation of their Cuban brethren from slavery. There are to be monster petitions and an appeal to the administration.

Guests at President MacMahon's receptions are scrutinized at the door by police detectives, and are registered in a big book by clerks. This is to keep out disreputable persons.

The most interesting thing in a Toledo golded wedding was a dance by the bridegroom's father aged 106, and the old man's great granddaughter, aged sixteen.

Sing Sing prison is to have a wall twenty feet high and 1,500 long encircling the whole prison. The expenses of the prison are \$7,000 less than last June, and the receipts are \$5,000 more.

The promoters of the N. Y., Liberian emigration scheme claim to have enrolled the names of 2,500 coloured persons in the city and 30,000 in the State who consent to emigrate.

By the laws of Florida no man who has lost an arm or a leg, no matter how or when, or from what cause, can be taxed for any business he may enter into, always excepting the liquor business.

A New York saloon keeper's "free lunch invitation" was accepted the other day. A lady gathered a number of hungry children, took them in, and insisted upon the lunch free. He finally fed them.

Capt. Howgate has secured a vessel for his Polar expedition. She is the Florence, and will sail July 20th from New London Conn., under Capt. Tyson, who was navigator of the *Polaris*, and has been on several Polar expeditions.

The Paris papers say referring to MacMahon's recent order to his troops on

HARVEST TOOLS

LARGEST STOCK,

—AND—

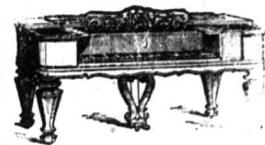
LOWEST PRICES,

—AT—

Wright & Co's.

Napinee, July 5th, 1877.

"Best Pianos. Lowest Prices."



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Grand Square and Upright Piano-Fortes

JOHN N. LAZIER,

BELLEVILLE,

General Agent for the Dominion of Canada

MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

beets, and onions, sixty pounds.
Salt, fifty six pounds.
Dried Apples, twenty two pounds.
Dried Peaches, thirty three pounds.
Malt, thirty six pounds.
The twenty-sixth section of the Act, as amended, provides that "within two months of the expiration of one year" from their first verification and stamping, and so on year by year, all measures, weights and weighing machines are to be again inspected, and a new certificate obtained. This may seem troublesome, and one naturally remarks, must be expensive, but it is provided that the subsequent inspection will cost only one-fourth the regular fee, so long as no deficiency be found in the merchant's weights or measures. Makers of scales or measures do not require to have them stamped so long as they are lying in his warehouse unsold or unused.

The penalty for the use of unstamped measures of from five to fifty dollars for each offence, and the confiscation and breaking up of the measures. Any one found with unstamped measures or weights in his possession is liable to fifty dollars fine for the first offence and one hundred dollars for the second; while any person aggrieved by the use of any measure or weight which has not the inspector's stamp, may recover treble damages and costs.

Lace Curtains

A correspondent of the Inter Ocean has a mode of doing up lace curtains which is very simple and easy.

First, shake the dust well out of the lace, then put in tepid water, in which a little soda has been dissolved, and wash at once with the hands, in several waters if necessary, to make them free from dust and color. Then blue the rinsing water, as the lace looks less blue when hung against the light, then, having pinned down the sheets in a vacant airy room, pin on the curtains very closely, stretched to exactly the size they were before being wet. In a few hours they will be dry and ready to put up at the windows. The whole process of washing and pinning down should occupy as little time as possible, as lace will shrink more than any other cotton goods when long wet. Above all, it should not be allowed to "soak" from the mistaken idea that it is washed more easily. Nor should it ever be ironed, as it looks quite fresh and new if properly dried.

After having the supervision of the washing and drying of seventy-five pairs of lace curtains for several years, we conceived a way by which the tedious labor of pinning the lace to the floor could be avoided. We ordered from the carpenter a set of frames, very like the old-fashioned quilting frames, thickly studded along the inside with the smaller size of galvanized tenter-hooks in which to fasten the lace, with holes and wooden pins to vary the size to suit the different size of curtains. When lace curtains are to be washed they should be measured before being wet, and stretched in the frame to that size to prevent shrinking. It takes but a few moments to fasten the curtains, and five or six can be put in, one by one, and all dried at once. The cost of them was \$1—the price of having one good pair done away from home and made very ten for, and even ready after a year or two. They have proved a great saving of labor and time a thorough success, and we find them a most satisfactory aid in our system of domestic economy.

Cure for Consumption

A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following recipe as a new cure for consumption. Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day until better; then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course, as you get better,

the number of lemon consumed increases to the city and 30,000 in the State who consent to emigrate.

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The Paris papers say referring to MacMahon's recent order to his troops on Sunday: "At last we feel we are ruled by a hand that wields a sword. The chief of the Army has appealed to bayonets, and all must now return to their duty."

The schooner *New Bedford*, twenty feet long, which sailed from New Bedford on May the 28th for London, with Capt. Crapo and his wife, the only persons on board, was spoken on the 6th in lat. 46 N., long 29 west, all well. This little vessel had encountered six gales.

Notwithstanding that fifty-five thousand dollars per annum are expended by N. Y. city in paying excise attorneys, detective, etc., to prosecute unlicensed liquor dealers, the Excise Board reports that there are 3,697 saloons without licenses.

General Grant is not at present going to Paris. He will go to Brussels and will visit Germany and Switzerland. He will return down the Rhine and go to Norway and Sweden, and come back to England the last week in August. He will visit all the places of interest in Great Britain making London his headquarters.

At the London Cobden Club Convention, The platform adopted demands the repeal of the specie resumption clause the abandonment of contraction of the issue of legal tenders receivable for all debts, the abandonment of national banks, and that the silver dollar be made legal tender for the payment of all Government bills and their debt.

It is feared that a general rising of the United States Indians in the Far West will take place, unless the calamity is avoided by careful management. All the warlike troops in the Southern and Eastern States are to be sent to reinforce the army in the West.

On June 30, the Caxton Celebration was opened today at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, by Mr. G. Stone. It is one of the most unique entertainments held in London. Collection of early printing is very remarkable, as are the oldest existing English newspapers, some dating as far back as 1640, the wonderful Stevens collection of English and the most collection of music in the world.

The speech in Edinburgh, of the Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Howard Crosby spoke of the 4th of July as designated by Providence that England and America might love each other better. The Rev. Dr. McCosh made a glowing 4th of July speech, and pastor Monad, of Philadelphia a few remarks, referred to the past France took in securing American independence. The American flag fest on the belfry room, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Harry Sullivan, the actor, has recently undergone a singular operation connected with an eyelash. It will be remembered that at Drury Lane theatre, Mr. Sullivan's sword accidentally struck him in the eye, causing an abrupt termination of his engagement and his retirement for some weeks. In the end he left the doctor's hands cured as was believed, but since he has been troubled with a

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TO DISINFECT ROOMS. The disinfection of a room is not complete unless the walls have been thoroughly cleansed. If they are papered, the paper must be removed and the surface beneath carefully scraped and washed. If the walls are painted they should be washed with caustic soda. The ceiling should also be subjected to a similar treatment.

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The Hindus are endeavouring to introduce their religion into Australia, and Hindu missionaries have been for a year labouring in that country. One of them, Kaba Surappa, reports to the society that sent him on the condition in which he finds the Australians. The things he particularly notices are that drunkenness and profanity are frightfully common, that avarice, poverty and deep ignorance are the leading characteristics of the people, and that, as he thinks, the Christian religion degenerates instead of elevates. He adds, severely, that not much can be expected of a religion the founder of which drank wine when on earth, and the priests of which relate stories of improbable miracles.

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Times are hard and you can avoid buying new clothes if you will get those you have and scoured so as to

LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW,

at a trifling expense. Remember that at

Montgomery's Steam Dye Works,

Opposite Madden's Tanney, near the River, all kinds of goods are cleaned and dyed on shortest notice, and at the cheapest rates.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, MOURNING GOODS, KID GLOVES, PLUMES, &c.

CLEANED AND DYED.

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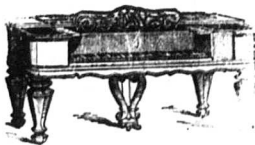
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THE GOLDEN AUGER.

HENRY W. PERRY,

(Formerly with Boyle & Wright.)

Has purchased the Hardware Stock of Mr. Ralph Purdy, which he now offers to the public at the

LOWEST LIVING RATES

If You want Immense Bargains in Hardware, don't neglect to call on

H. W. PERRY,

At the Golden Auger.

TERMS CASH.

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Manufacture and Furnish

AT SHORT NOTICE,

EAVETROUGHING AND PIPING,

AND

All kinds of Ware in my Line.

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALITY.

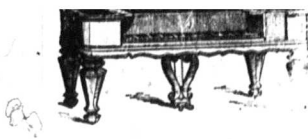
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H. BOYLE, Agt.

Wm. Miller's Old Stand.

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HAVING increased our facilities, we now offer better advantages than ever before. The Business Course is under the supervision of

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W. B. ROBINSON, Principal Practical Department.

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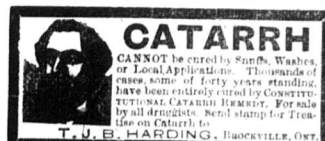
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The whole time and attention of Students are devoted to just such subjects as every Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant, and Professional man requires in transacting every day business.

When desired by parents, boys will be placed in a boarding house under the supervision of a teacher, who will assist them in their evening studies, and see that they keep proper hours.

Specimens of penmanship and circular containing full information respecting Terms, Nature of Course, etc., sent free of charge.

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CANNOT be cured by Smears, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to
T. J. B. HARDING, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in Throat Disappeared.

ST. ANNE'S, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

Mr. T. J. B. HARDING.

Dear Sir—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 25 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and bearing it down, with continual drooping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite. The next season, after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and arduous labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely to God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
HENRY SNYDER
ASK FOR LITTLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER

**BOYS AND GIRLS.
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**10,000 OR MORE
LITTLE CHRISTIAN BOYS & GIRLS,
TO WORK FOR JESUS,**
In helping to circulate Little Books, Tracts, &c.

We will send FREE, complete Catalogue of Books, etc., on hand to any address, and on receipt of order received to the amount of one cent, we will send the LITTLE BOOK or one of the other Books to the value of FIVE CENTS on each dollar. Address,
WILLARD STREET DEPOSITORY,
Shuttersbury Hall Toronto.

On the 1st of July, 1877, we will send to each Boy or Girl sending the Largest number of names up to that date, one nice Pocket Bible with...

For the information of Christian generally, it may be briefly stated that this Institution, now in full operation, owes its origin to the liberality of a Christian gentleman, a resident of Toronto, who has invested a portion of his means in the enterprise, as a free-will offering to the Lord, with the view of scattering broadcast over the world, Tracts, Books, &c., &c., which unfold the "Gospel of Faith" of the believers, and treat of the "LIFE OF FAITH" of the believers, and of the power and peace of HOLINESS, and Gospel and Evangelical Literature.

Successful notice is called to the fact that this is

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culbertwell's Celebrated Essay on the *causes and prevention of* the most common and dangerous diseases of the human body, with out medicines of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

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ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1877.

Ma. T. J. B. HARDING.
Dear Sir—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 25 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse than better, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continual labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely to your Catarrh Remedy, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
HENRY SMITH.
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On the 1st of July, 1877, we will send to the Boys or Girls sending the Largest number of orders, up to that date, one nice Pocket Bible each.

For the information of Christian generally, it may be briefly stated that this Institution, now in full operation, owes its origin to the liberality of a Christian gentleman, a resident of Toronto, who has invested a portion of his means in the enterprise, as a free-will offering to the Lord, with the view of scattering broadcast over our land, Tracts, Books, &c., &c., which unfold the exalted privileges of the believers, and treat of the "LIFE OF FAITH" or Trust, and of the power and peace of HOLINESS, and Gospel and Evangelical Literature.

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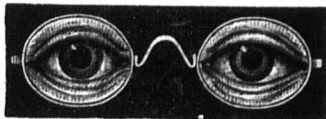
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cases Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, & in Throat Disappeared.
St. Andrew, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1877.
READING.
Being, desirous that others may know something of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, form you what it has done for me. I am 25 years out of health for about five years. I had four or five different doctors, and tried them without receiving any permanent benefit. After to grow worse, until last fall, when I began to be unable to do any house work at all. I was in bed for several weeks, with severe pain in the shoulders, with very lame legs, and right arm as though there was a weight with continual dropping in the throat and nose. Such was my condition when I bought your Catarrh Remedy, the bottle of which I gave me an improved appetite, and within a few days I was able to get up. I had a hard and continued labor, such as chopping land, at which I have been engaged the recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
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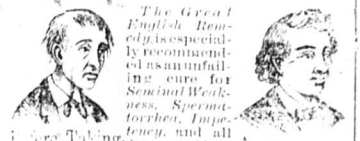
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The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Pamphlet free by mail.
The Special Medicine is sold by all Druggists at 25¢ per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing:
WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,
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